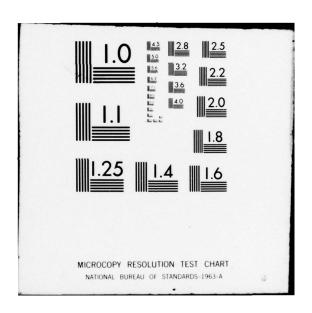
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NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM. BREAKNECK DAM (NJ-00425), DELAWARE--ETC(U)
MAY 79 R J MCDERMOTT

DACW61-78-C-0124 AD-A069 907 UNCLASSIFIED 1 OF 2 AD A069907



DELAWARE RIVER BASIN TRIBUTARY TO HAYNES CREEK BURLINGTON COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

BREAKNECK DAM
NJ 00425

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT

FILE COPY



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Philadelphia District Corps of Engineers Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May, 1979

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and preliminary structural and hydraulic and hydrologic calculations, as		
applicable. An assessment of the dam's general condition is included in the		
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# DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS CUSTOM HOUSE-2D & CHESTNUT STREETS PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

NAPEN-D

Honorable Brendan T. Byrne Governor of New Jersey Trenton, New Jersey 08621

2 9 MAY 1979

#### Dear Governor Byrne:

Inclosed is the Phase I Inspection Report for Breakneck Dam in Burlington County, New Jersey which has been prepared under authorization of the Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367. A brief assessment of the dam's condition is given in the front of the report.

Based on visual inspection, available records, calculations and past operational performance, Breakneck Dam, a high hazard potential structure, is judged to be in fair overall condition. The dam's spillways are considered inadequate since 63 percent of the Spillway Design Flood -SDF-would overtop the dam. The SDF, in this instance, is one half of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). To insure adequacy of the structure, the following actions, as a minimum, are recommended:

- a. The spillways adequacy should be determined by a qualified professional consultant engaged by the owner using more sophisticated methods, procedures, and studies within six months from the date of approval of this report. Any remedial measures necessary to insure the adequacy of the spillways and to prevent overtopping should be initiated within calendar year 1980. In the interim, a detailed emergency operation plan and warning system, should be promptly developed. Also, during periods of unusually heavy precipitation, around-the-clock surveillance should be provided.
- b. Within six months from the date of approval of this report, engineering studies and analyses should be initiated to determine the dam's embankment condition and structural stability. This should include test borings to determine material properties relative to stability and seepage. A topographic survey of the dam and vicinity should be made. Any remedial measures found necessary should be initiated with calendar year 1980.

NAPEN-D Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

- c. The following remedial actions should be completed within six months from the date of approval of this report:
- (1) All trees and brush on the earthfill embankment should be cut off at ground level and removed with minimal disturbance of the embankment surface.
- (2) Eroded areas and bare areas should be filled and stabilized with ground cover vegetation. Positive drainage should be provided along the crest road.
- (3) The submerged portions of the spillway and inaccessible portions of the discharge culverts should be inspected for distress and deterioration with the lake drawn down. Concrete surfaces should be repaired as necessary.
- (4) Debris accumulated in the outlet works and around the spillways should be removed.
- (5) Seepage areas should be monitored periodically so that the rate and source can be determined.
- d. The owner of the dam should initiate a formal program of annual inspection and maintenance with special attention given to the culvert joint. The observations and measurements should be recorded on standardized checklist forms. Inspection checklists and complete records of maintenance should be included in a permanent file. Repairs should be performed as required and the following maintenance should be performed annually: remove brush and trees from the embankment, fill and stabilize eroded and bare areas, clear debris from the spillway openings and the downstream channel, point deteriorated sections of the brick arch discharge culvert and seal the joint between the culvert sections.
- e. The lake should be drained at least once every five years to permit a complete inspection and repair of the dam and appurtenances.
- f. The downstream toe of the embankment should be thoroughly inspected with the downstream lake level drawn down. This area should be thoroughly investigated for seepage and animal burrows, especially in the area of the corrugated metal pipe arch outfall and the undercut bank of the natural channels.

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NAPEN-D Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

A copy of the report is being furnished to Mr. Dirk C. Hofman, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the designated State Office contact for this program. Within five days of the date of this letter, a copy will also be sent to Congressman Edwin B. Forsythe of the Sixth District. Under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, the inspection report will be subject to release by this office, upon request, five days after the date of this letter.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from the National Technical Information Services (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161 at a reasonable cost. Please allow four to six weeks from the date of this letter for NTIS to have copies of the report available.

An important aspect of the Dam Safety Program will be the implementation of the recommendations made as a result of the inspection. We accordingly request that we be advised of proposed actions taken by the State to implement our recommendations.

Sincerely,

1 Incl As stated JAMES G. TON

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

District Engineer

Copies furnished:
Dirk C. Hofman, P.E., Deputy Director
Division of Water Resources
N. J. Dept. of Environmental Protection
P. O. Box CN029
Trenton, NJ 08625

John O'Dowd, Acting Chief Bureau of Flood Plain Management Division of Water Resources N. J. Dept. of Environmental Protection P. O. Box CN029 Trenton, NJ 08625

#### BREAKNECK DAM (NJ00425)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

This dam was inspected on 19 December 1978 by Storch Engineers under contract to the State of New Jersey. The State, under agreement with the U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia, had this inspection performed in accordance with the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367.

Breakneck Dam, a high hazard potential structure, is judged to be in fair overall condition. The dam's spillways are considered inadequate since 63 percent of the Spillway Design Flood -SDF- would overtop the dam. The SDF, in this instance, is one half of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). To insure adequacy of the structure, the following actions, as a minimum, are recommended:

- a. The spillways adequacy should be determined by a qualified professional consultant engaged by the owner using more sophisticated methods, procedures, and studies within six months from the date of approval of this report. Any remedial measures necessary to insure the adequacy of the spillways and to prevent overtopping should be initiated within calendar year 1980. In the interim, a detailed emergency operation plan and warning system, should be promptly developed. Also, during periods of unusually heavy precipitation, around-the-clock surveillance should be provided.
- b. Within six months from the date of approval of this report, engineering studies and analyses should be initiated to determine the dam's embankment condition and structural stability. This should include test borings to determine material properties relative to stability and seepage. A topographic survey of the dam and vicinity should be made. Any remedial measures found necessary should be initiated with calendar year 1980.
- c. The following remdial actions should be completed within six months from the date of approval of this report:
- (1) All trees and brush on the earthfill embankment should be cut off at ground level and removed with minimal disturbance of the embankment surface.
- (2) Eroded areas and bare areas should be filled and stabilized with ground cover vegetation. Positive drainage should be provided along the crest road.

- (3) The submerged portions of the spillway and inaccessible portions of the discharge culverts should be inspected for distress and deterioration with the lake drawn down. Concrete surfaces should be repaired as necessary.
- (4) Debris accumulated in the outlet works and around the spillways should be removed.
- (5) Seepage areas should be monitored periodically so that the rate and source can be determined.
- d. The owner of the dam should initiate a formal program of annual inspection and maintenance with special attention given to the culvert joint. The observations and measurements should be recorded on standardized checklist forms. Inspection checklists and complete records of maintenance should be included in a permanent file. Repairs should be performed as required and the following maintenance should be performed annually: remove brush and trees from the embankment, fill and stabilize eroded and bare areas, clear debris from the spillway openings and the downstream channel, point deteriorated sections of the brick arch discharge culvert and seal the joint between the culvert sections.
- e. The lake should be drained at least once every five years to permit a complete inspection and repair of the dam and appurtenances.
- f. The downstream toe of the embankment should be thoroughly inspected with the downstream lake level drawn down. This area should be thoroughly investigated for seepage and animal burrows, especially in the area of the corrugated metal pipe arch outfall and the undercut bank of the natural channels.

APPROVED:

JAMES G. TON

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

District Engineer

DATE:

29 May 1979

## PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam:

Breakneck Dam, I.D. NJ00425

State Located:

New Jersey

County Located:

Burlington

Drainage Basin:

Delaware River

Stream:

Tributary to Haynes Creek

Date of Inspection:

December 19, 1979

## Assessment of General Condition of Dam

Breakneck Dam is in fair overall condition and outwardly structurally stable, however, the hydraulic capacity of the spillways are inadequate. The SDF (Spillway Design Flood) for Breakneck Dam is 1/2 PMF. The spillways at the dam are capable of passing about 31 percent of the PMF (62 percent of the SDF) without overtopping the dam.

The owner should engage a qualified professional engineer soon to perform more accurate hydraulic and hydrologic analyses of the spillways, the downstream channel and the contributing watershed. Based on the findings of these analyses, the dam and spillways should be modified to accommodate a storm equivalent to the SDF without an overtopping of the dam.

It is recommended that the following remedian measures be undertaken by the owner in the near future:

- All trees and brush on the earthfill embankment should be cut
  off at ground level and removed with minimal disturbance of
  the embankment surface.
- 2. Eroded areas and bare areas should be filled and stabilized with ground cover vegetation in the near future. Positive drainage should be provided along the crest road.

3. The submerged portions of the spillway and inaccessible portions of the discharge culverts should be inspected for distress and deterioration with the lake drawn down.

Concrete surfaces in the spillways should be sand blasted and coated with an epoxy sealant after all cracks are carefully inspected and pressure grouted.

- 4. Debris accumulated in the outlet works and around the spill-ways should be removed.
- 5. Seepage area should be monitored periodically so that the rate and source can be determined.

The owner of the dam should initiate a formal program of annual inspection and maintenance with special attention given to the culvert joint. The inspections should be performed by a qualified professional engineer and the observations and measurements should be recorded on standardized check-list forms. Inspection check-lists and complete records of maintenance should be included in a permanent file, available for public inspection.

Repairs should be performed as required and the following maintenance should be performed annually: remove brush and trees from the embankment, fill and stabilize eroded and bare areas, clear debris from the spillway openings and the downstream channel, point deteriorated sections of the brick arch discharge culvert and seal the joint between the culvert sections.

Furthermore, the lake should be drained at least once every five years to permit a complete inspection and repair of the dam and appurtenances.

A qualified professional engineer should be engaged in the near future to perform a comprehensive dam stability analysis with special attention given to the area along the corrugated metal pipe arch and the culvert joint. A Topographic survey, borings, test probes and seepage pressure evaluations should be performed as part of the stability analysis, and typical soil sections for the embankment should be developed along originally constructed areas, along the culverts, along areas that have undergone substantial filling since the 1940 repairs and along suspected seepage paths. Seepage and steepness of side slopes should be reviewed carefully with respect to the typical dam sections developed.

In addition, the downstream toe of the embankment should be thoroughly inspected with the downstream lake level drawn down. This area should be thoroughly investigated for seepage and animal burrows, especially in the area of the corrugated metal pipe arch outfall and the undercut bank of the natural channels.

Richard J. McDermott, P.E.



OVERVIEW PHOTO - BREAKNECK DAM

19 DEC. 1978

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITION OF DAM	i
OVERVIEW PHOTO	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	٧
PREFACE	vii
SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION	1
1.1 General	
1.2 Description of Project	
1.3 Pertinent Data	
SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA	11
2.1 Design	
2.2 Construction	
2.3 Operation	
2.4 Evaluation	
SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION	15
3.1 Findings	
SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES	19
4.1 Procedures	.,
4.2 Maintenance of Dam	
4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities	
4.4 Description of Warning System	
4.5 Evaluation of Operational Adequacy	

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

SECTION E		Page
	- HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC	
5.1	Evaluation of Features	22
SECTION 6	- STRUCTURAL STABILITY	26
6.1	Evaluation of Structural Stability	20
SECTION 7	- ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	29
	Dam Assessment	23
	Recommendations	
	The Committee of the Co	
PLATES		
1	KEY MAP	
2	VICINITY MAP	
3	SOIL MAP	
4	TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP	
5	GENERAL PLAN	
6	PRIMARY SPILLWAY	
7	SECONDARY SPILLWAY	
8	SECTION 4-A	
9	PHOTO LOCATION PLAN	
APPENDICE	:S	
1	Check List - Visual Inspection	
	Check List - Engineering Data	
2	Photographs	
3	Engineering Data	
4	Hydrologic Computations	
5	Bibliography	

## PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 30214. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. It is important to note that the condition of dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through continued care and inspection can there be any chance that the unsafe conditions be detected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

BREAKNECK DAM I.D. NJ00425

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

## 1.1 General

## a. Authority

Public Law 92-367, August 8, 1972 authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a National Program of Dam Inspection throughout the United States. The Division of Water Resources of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) in cooperation with the Philadelphia District of the Corps of Engineers has been assigned the responsibility of supervising the inspection of dams within the State of New Jersey. Storch Engineers has been retained by the NJDEP to inspect and report on a selected group of these dams. The NJDEP is under agreement with the Philadelphia District of the Corps of Engineers.

## b. Purpose of Inspection

Breakneck Dam was inspected on December 19, 1978 to generally assess the structural integrity and operational adequacy of the dam and appurtenances.

## 1.2 Description of Project

## a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

The facilities at Breakneck Dam consist of an earthfill embankment with two concrete box drop inlet spillways. (see Plate 5, Overview Photo and Photos 1 and 3) The spillways discharge into culverts that pass through the embankment and outfall at the downstream toe of the embankment (see Photos 2 and 4).

The earthfill embankment is approximately 255 feet long and extends east/west. The embankment crest is 33 feet wide with an asphalt roadway at its center, about 21 feet wide (see Plate 8 and Photo 6). Based on field measurements, the upstream and downstream slopes are approximately 1:1 (see Photo 5). The embankment crest is generally level at elevation 55.8 (MSL) and the dam is about 14 feet high. Dense vegetation consisting of low level ground cover, brush and trees, covers both the upstream and downstream slopes of the embankment. The surface soil on the embankment consists mainly of sand.

The primary spillway is located about 90 feet west of the east end of the embankment. The spillway has a total crest length of 43 feet. The spillway crest is at elevation 51.0 and is about 4.8 feet below the dam crest.

The primary spillway structure consists of three reinforced concrete walls with spread footings set on 6 inch diameter timber piles 6 to 8 feet long. The downstream wall is formed by a rubble masonry headwall at the upstream end of the brick arch culvert. The center portion of the floor slab, between the wall footings is a separate member poured at grade with

eight 2-inch diameter weep holes to relieve uplift pressure. A timber tongue and groove sheet pile cutoff wall is located around the outside of the piles below the wall footings. A horizontal reinforced concrete strut is located at the downstream end of the structure between the tops of the two side walls to resist unbalanced hydrostatic thrust.

The primary spillway originally had one outlet works consisting of a 15"  $\times$  15" manual slide gate which reportedly has been replaced with a larger gate. The size of the replacement gate is uncertain.

The discharge culvert for the primary spillway consists of a brick arch extending through the embankment about two thirds of its width. At this point, the brick arch joins a corrugated metal pipe arch extension that continues through the embankment to a reinforced concrete headwall with wing walls at the downstream toe of the embankment.

The secondary spillway is located about 45 feet east of the west end of the embankment. The spillway has a total crest length of 14 feet, 2.5 feet controlled with timber stoplogs and 11.5 feet uncontrolled (inlet side walls). The normal stoplog crest is at elevation 50.6 and is about 5.2 feet below the dam crest. The inlet sidewall crest is at elevation 51.2 and is about 4.6 feet below the dam crest.

The secondary spillway structure consists of reinforced concrete side walls with slotted returns on the upstream face, where the timber stoplogs are fitted. The discharge culverts for the spillway consist of two 36-inch diameter corrugated metal pipes that outfall at the downstream embankment toe through a reinforced concrete headwall.

#### b. Location

Breakneck Dam impounds Taunton Lake and is located in the Township of Medford, Burlington County, New Jersey (see Plates 1 and 2). Discharge from Taunton Lake passes through the spillways at Breakneck Dam and along a short natural channel into Lake Pine, a tributary of Haynes Creek (See Plate 4). Taunton Lake is immediately downstream of Centennial Lake Dam. There are also a number of additional lakes with dams further upstream.

### c. Size and Hazard Classification

Size and hazard classification criteria presented in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams," published by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers are as follows:

## SIZE CLASSIFICATION

## **IMPOUNDMENT**

Category	Storage (Ac-Ft)	Height (Ft)
Sma11	√1000 and ≥50	<40 and≥25
Intermediate	≥1000 and<50,000	≫40 and<100
Large	≥50,000	≥100

## HAZARD POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION

Category	Loss of Life	Economic Loss
	(Extent of Development)	(Extent of Development)
Low	None expected (No per-	Minimal (Undeveloped
	manent structures for	to occasional structures
human h	human habitation	or agriculture)

Significant Few (No urban develop-

ments and no more than

a small number of

inhabitable structures)

High More than few

Appreciable (Notable

agriculture, industry

or structures)

Excessive (Extensive community, industry

or agriculture)

The characteristics of Breakneck Dam are:

Storage = 354 acre-feet (at top of dam)

Height = 14 feet

Potential Loss of Life: Approroximately 15 residential dwellings

in the downstream SDF flood plain along

Lake Pine.

Potential Economic Loss: Flooding of residential development

in the downstream area.

Therefore, Breakneck Dam is classified as "small" size with "high" hazard potential.

#### d. Ownership

Breakneck Dam is owned by the Taunton Lake Company, Taunton Lake, Marlton P.O., New Jersey 08053.

#### e. Purpose of the Dam

The purpose stated on the 1940 "Application for Permit for Repair or Construction of Dams" is Private Realestate Development. Now that the lake shore properties have been developed, the dam serves to impound a recreational lake.

## f. Design and Construction History

Reportedly the original embankment and spillway were constructed around 1870. The earthfill embankment and the brick arch culvert basically have remained unchanged since the original construction. The spillway was originally a timber frame structure with timber stoplogs.

In September 1940, the dam was breached and a substantial portion of the embankment was lost, but the brick arch culvert remained intact. Reports of damage in the downstream area were not available. Repairs were designed and implemented. The breach was filled and a new reinforced concrete box drop inlet spillway was constructed at the upstream end of the brick arch. The contractor was reportedly Hill Construction Company of Mount Holly, New Jersey.

Since the 1940 repair work, there have been two major changes in the facility. A corrugated metal pipe arch and concrete headwall were added to the downstream end of the brick arch and a secondary spillway consisting of a reinforced concrete drop inlet with two 36-inch diameter discharge culverts and downstream concrete headwall were constructed.

## g. Normal Operational Procedure

The operation of the spillway facilities at Breakneck Dam is coordinated by and for the most part performed by the Civil Defense Director of the Township of Medford.

Maintenance of Breakneck Dam is usually performed "as-needed" by the Burlington County Road Department or the Township of Medford, in cooperation with the owner. Regular maintenance consists of the following: 1) lowering the water level each spring to permit repair of docks, cleaning of beaches and inspection and repair of the dam and appurtenances. Occasionally fill and sod are placed on the embankment slopes to restore and stabilize eroded areas.

## 1.3 Pertinent Data

- a. Drainage Area 13.0 square miles
- b. Discharge at Damsite

Maximum known flood at damsite	Dam breached in 1940
Outlet works at normal pool	
elevation	22 cfs
Diversion tunnel low pool outlet at	
pool elevation	N.A.
Diversion tunnel outlet at pool	
elevation	N.A.
Gated spillway capacity at normal	
pool elevation	2 cfs
Gated spillway capacity at top	
of dam (Secondary)	196 cfs
Ungated spillway capacity at top	
of dam (Primary)	1102 cfs
Total spillway capacity at top	
of dam	1298 cfs

## Elevation (Feet above MSL)

Top of Dam	55.8
Maximum pool-design surcharge	57.4
Full flood control pool	N.A.

Recreation pool	51.0
Spillway crest	51.0
Upstream portal invert diversion	
tunnel	N.A.
Stream bed at centerline of dam	41.6
Maximum tailwater	50.0 (Estimated)

## d. Reservoir

Length of	maximum pool	4100 feet
Length of	recreation pool	4200 feet
Length of	flood control pool	N.A.

## e. Storage (Acre-feet)

125 acre-feet
N.A.
451 acre-feet
354 acre-feet

## f. Reservoir Surface (Acres)

Top of dam	60 acres (estimated)	
Maximum pool	67 acres (estimated)	
Flood control pool	N.A.	
Recreation pool	39 acres	
Spillway crest	39 acres	

## g. Dam

Туре	Earthfill
Length	255 feet
Height	14 feet

Sideslopes - Upstream

- Downstream

1 horiz. to 1 vert.

1 horiz. to 1 vert.

Zoning

Impervious core

Cutoff

Grout curtain

Unknown

Unknown

Unknown

Unknown

h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel

N.A.

i. Primary Spillway

Туре

Length of weir Crest elevation

Gate

Upstream channel

Downstream channel

Drop Inlet

43 feet

51.0

Manual Slide Gate,

15" x 15"

N.A.

Discharge culvert

(Brick arch and CMPA)

j. Secondary Spillway

Type

Length of weir

Crest elevation

Gate

Upstream

Downstream

Drop Inlet

14.0 feet

50.6 feet (Stoplogs)

51.2 feet (Concrete Walls)

None

N.A.

Discharge culvert

(2-36" diameter CMP's)

k. Regulating Outlets

Manual slide gate

Gate opening 15" x 15" in Primary Spillway. Reportedly replaced with larger gate, however no size information available.

## SECTION 2: ENGINEERING DATA

## 2.1 Design

Neither plans nor calculations are available for the original construction of Breakneck Dam or appurtenances. Design calculations and a construction plan for the hydraulic capacity, structure and foundation of the primary spillway prepared in 1940 are contained in the NJDEP file.

Neither plans nor calculations are available for either the secondary spillway or the corrugated metal pipe arch extension of the primary spillway discharge culvert.

## 2.2 Construction

There are no records available in the NJDEP file for the original construction of the dam.

Five dam inspection reports in the NJDEP file, deal with repair of the dam after it was breached in September 1940. A summary of these reports follows:

Report dated September 4, 1940:

Prepared by J. C. King, N.J. State Water Policy Commission (NJSWPC) Breach caused by storm of September 1, 1940, verified.

Report dated September 26, 1940:

Prepared by J. M. Brooks, NJSWPC

Exposed brick arch culvert inspected and found to be in good condition and adequate for reuse in repair of dam.

Report dated December 26, 1940:
Prepared by J. C. King, NJSWPC
Footings for primary spillway completed. Breach filled to about halfway from west end of the opening.
A large gate valve was recommended, 24" x 24".

Report dated January 8, 1941:
Prepared by J. C. King, NJSWPC
Reinforcing revisions in the drop inlet walls and the horizontal strut were agreed upon.

Report dated February 7, 1941: Prepared by J. C. King, NJSWPC

Primary spillway construction completed. Upstream brick arch headwall was cut down to match the top of the spillway. As-built spillway crest length was longer than approved, therefore, the required operating head and consequently the elevation of the dam crest were reduced. Pointing of stone work in the brick arch, filling of the washout and turfing of the embankment slopes were completed in accordance with the drawings. Acceptance of the repair work was recommended.

There are no records available in the NJDEP file for the construction of the secondary spillway or the corrugated metal pipe arch extension of the primary spillway discharge culvert.

## 2.3 Operation

No formal records of the operation of the dam have been kept by the owner.

Generally the lake is drawn down a few feet in early spring each year to permit shoreline residents to repair docks and clean beaches. Periodically the lake is completely drawndown to facilitate inspection of the dam and appurtenances.

Reportedly, complete drawdown of the lake takes about one day.

The lake level is monitored periodically. The slide gate on the primary spillway and the stoplogs on the secondary spillway are adjusted so as to maintain the desired water level in the lake. The lake is usually lowered about 6 inches in anticipation of intense storms.

In January 1971, the owner of the dam, Taunton Lake Company engaged Theodore A. Shaw, PE to perform an "Annual Inspection" of the dam. This report is contained in the NJDEP file. The dam was reported to have been generally in good condition. Repairs were suggested, consisting of: 1) Placing riprap beneath the secondary spillway outlet, 2) inspecting and pointing the interior of the brick arch.

## 2.4 Evaluation

## a. Availability

Engineering information for the original dam, the secondary spillway and the corrugated metal pipe arch extension of the discharge culvert is not available.

Hydraulic and structural calculations and construction drawings for the primary spillway structure are available from the NJDEP file. Inspection reports for the dam, prepared by NJSWPC describing conditions at the dam during the period from the breach in 1940 to completion of repairs in 1941 are also in the NJDEP file. This information is available for inspection at the offices of the Bureau of Flood Plain Management, 1474 Prospect Street, Trenton, N. J.

## b. Adequacy

Engineering data available in the NJDEP file are adequate to permit an assessment of the hydraulic capacity of the primary spillway, but are not of significant value in performing a hydraulic capacity of the secondary spillway nor the structural stability of the dam and the primary spillway.

## c. Validity

Based on the findings of the field inspection, the information contained in the NJDEP file for Breakneck Dam is essentially accurate with respect to the as-built conditions at the site.

## SECTION 3: VISUAL INSPECTION

## 3.1 Findings

#### a. General

Breakneck Dam was inspected on December 19, 1978 by members of the staff of Storch Engineers. A copy of the visual inspection check list is contained in Appendix 1. The following procedures were employed for the inspection:

- 1. The embankment of the dam, appurtenant structures and adjacent areas were examined.
- 2. Areas of suspected seepage were noted and located.
- The embankment and accessible appurtenant structures were measured and key elevations were determined by hand level.
- 4. The embankment and appurtenant structures and adjacent areas were photographed.

Information presented in the following portions of this Section consists of observations made during the field inspection.

## b. Dam

The embankment crest was generally level with a straight horizontal alignment leading to a slight northward curve at the east end. The paved crest road and adjoining areas were in good condition with slight erosion along the top of the side slopes from poor road drainage.

Most of the upstream and downstream slopes were covered with extensive tree and brush growth, and sparse grass. One area of significant road drainage related erosion was located on

the downstream slope, adjacent to the primary spillway discharge culvert. Minor erosion was noted in several other areas along both side slopes.

A stilling basin was observed at the outfall of the secondary spillway discharge culvert. The west bank of the natural channel downstream of this outfall has been undercut and eroded. Seepage was noted exiting from the undercut area (see Plate 5 and Photo 9) discharging as a trickle with some suspended orange silt.

No evidence of cracking, settling or animal burrows was noted along the embankment.

Generally, soils at the dam site are composed of unconsolidated stratified silty sand and narrowly graded sand of marine origin. These deposits, known as Kirkwood Sands, were formed during the Tertiary Period and extend for a considerable depth. The lake basin contains significant surficial organic matter, silt and sand with some clay. Bedrock is more than 100 feet below the surface.

## c. Appurtenant Structures

Spillways

The exposed portions of both concrete spillways generally were in good condition with exposed aggregate on the concrete surfaces. The submerged and buried portions were not inspected.

The tops of both spillways were open and readily accessible, constituting a serious physical safety hazard.

#### Outlet Works

The outlet works for the dam consisting of a manual slide gate is located on the south wall of the primary spillway in the southwest corner of the structure. Discharge from the slide gate passes directly into the spillway. The gate wheel is accessed by a steel frame and timber plank walkway.

The upper portion of the slide gate mechanism, consisting of the gate wheel and stem, was in good condition. The gate was submerged and could not be inspected. At the time of the inspection the gate was closed.

## Discharge Culverts

The discharge culvert for the primary spillway consists of a brick arch, 13.8 feet wide and 7.8 feet high (upstream) and a corrugated metal pipe arch (downstream). This culvert was apparently in fair condition. The interior of the culvert could not be inspected in detail because it was not accessable. Mortar was missing from brick joints at the upstream end of the culvert. The downstream concrete headwall was in good condition. The discharge culvert of the secondary spillway, consists of two 36-inch diameter corrugated metal pipes, which were apparently in good condition. Both the upstream and downstream concrete headwalls were in good condition. At the downstream end of the culvert there is a stilling basin with the remains of a riprap apron along the perimeter of the basin, which apparently has been scoured away.

#### d. Reservoir Area

Taunton Lake is about 4100 feet long and varies in width from about 200 feet to about 500 feet.

The immediate shore line contains residential development. The area surrounding the lake slopes gradually upward away from the lake at slopes of between 3% and 10% in the immediate shoreline area. Numerous docks and several small coummunity beaches were observed along the shoreline.

### e. Downstream Channel

The downstream channel at Breakneck Dam consists of two natural streams which join a short distance downstream and have no significant obstructions. Both natural channels share the same flood plain, which is flat and broad with substantial vegetation in the form of trees and brush.

#### SECTION 4: OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

# 4.1 Procedures

The water level in Taunton Lake is normally naturally controlled by overflow through the spillways. The lake level is lowered several inches in anticipation of intense storms by Township of Medford officials. During these periods the lake level is observed frequently and stoplogs on the secondary spillway and the gate on the primary spillway are used to augment outflow. These activities are coordinated with upstream and downstream lakes so as to accommodate high discharges from one lake to another.

# 4.2 Maintenance of the Dam

There is no regular maintenance or inspection procedures for the dam and appurtenances. Maintenance is performed "as-needed" by the Burlington County Road Department and the Township of Medford in cooperation with the owner. Overall conditions at the dam are observed by local officials at least weekly. Occasional comprehensive inspections are made during periods when the lake is completely drawn down.

There has been no maintenance documentation for the dam. However, verbal accounts indicate almost annual repairs to the crest road and side slopes consisting of filling of road drainage related erosion, and placing of sod on the side slopes.

Past experience has shown that the joint between the brick arch culvert and corrugated metal pipe arch is an area of potential weakness. Differential movement and loss of soil from above the culvert has been experienced and large holes in the embankment

crest and the road have developed. Repairs have consisted of patching the joint with mortar and filling holes and depressions with locally available soil.

Judging from the present condition of the dam, maintenance has been adequate.

# 4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

Maintenance records for the spillways are not available. Reportedly the spillways have not been maintained recently. Occasionally stoplogs in the secondary spillway are replaced and the manual slide gate in the primary spillway is serviced. Reportedly the existing slide gate in the primary spillway is larger than the 15" x 15" gate indicated on the 1940 repair drawings. However, there is no record of the replacement of the gate nor the size of the new gate.

Maintenance records for the discharge culverts are poor. The NJDEP file indicates one formal inspection by T. A. Shaw, PE and subsequent recommendation consisting of constructing a riprap apron at the outfall of the secondary spillway and pointing the brick arch.

# 4.4 Description of Warning System

The warning system for Breakneck Dam consists of frequent observation of the lake level by the Civil Defense Director, as often as hourly during intensive storms and close coordination with upstream and downstream dams. This procedure is not written, but has been established through long past experience of municipal officials.

The system was found to be inadequate at one time in the recent past. In 1958 an intense storm caused the dam at Marlton Lakes

(upstream) to breach. This dam is not in the Township of Medford and is not monitored by the above system. The breach outflow from Marlton Lakes caused dams at Packowango, the Girl Scout Camp and Bradocks Mill to breach. The flood flow was contained at Centennial Lake Dam immediately upstream of Taunton Lake.

# 4.5 Evaluation of Operational Adequacy

The dam and appurtenances at Breakneck Dam have performed satisfactorily since the 1940 repair with no overtopping nor breaching.

There has been poor maintenance documentation, although maintenance apparently has been adequate to sustain the earthfill embankment and appurtenances.

The informal warning system that has been developed over the years has served adequately since 1958. However, it probably would not be adequate, should the SDF for Breakneck Dam occur.

### SECTION 5: HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

# 5.1 Evaluation of Features

#### a. Design Data

Size and hazard classification were used in conjunction with "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to establish the SDF (Spillway Design Flood) for Breakneck Dam. The appropriate design range for this facility is 1/2 PMF to PMF (Probable Maximum Flood). Since the characteristics of Breakneck Dam as described in Section 1, fall into the lower end of the prescribed classification range, 1/2 PMF is used as the SDF.

The inflow hydrograph consists of a combination of runoff from the 5.7 square mile drainage area that inflows directly into Taunton Lake and the outflow hydrograph for Centennial Lake Dam immediately upstream (see HEC-1-DB Computations, Appendix 4). It has been assumed for this analysis that the SDF for Breakneck Dam would not breach Centennial Lake Dam. Therefore, discharge into Taunton Lake from Centennial Lake Dam would consist of spillway discharge and overtopping of Centennial Lake Dam.

Clark's Method with a synthetic time-area curve was used to analyze the drainage areas. General hydrologic characteristics such as: Drainage Area (DA), Surface Storage Index ( $S_t$ ), Main Channel Slope ( $S_t$ ) and Man-made Impervious Cover Index ( $S_t$ ) were computed using USGS quadrangles and aerial photographs. These data were used in conjunction with the following equations to determine the Clark's Method Parameters ( $S_t$ ):

$$R/Tc + R = 0.76$$
  
 $Tc + R = (DA/S)$   $(S_t)$   $(1 + 0.3I)$ 

The total drainage area contributing to Taunton Lake is 13 square miles. Most of the watershed is undeveloped woodland and swamp with considerable residential development along the shoreline. Reservoir storage capacities were estimated using available data and surface areas measured from USGS quadrangles.

Discharge hydraulics for Breakneck Dam were established by evaluating the spillway crest lengths as a sharp-crested weir.

The SDF inflow hydrograph for Breakneck was routed through the spillways using the HEC-1-DB Computer Program, which indicated that the dam would be overtopped. Based on the depth of overtopping that would develop, it is probable that the dam would be breached. Computations show that overtopping in a non-breach condition would occur for about 25 hours with a maximum flow height of 1.58 feet above the dam crest and a maximum discharge of about 2772 cfs. It was also calculated that the existing spillways are adequate for a maximum flow of about 31 percent of the PMF without overtopping the dam (62 percent of the SDF).

The SDF routing discussed above does not include discharge through the slide gate or the stoplog controlled opening. The added use of these facilities would not alleviate overtopping potential.

#### b. Experience Data

Reportedly, Breakneck Dam has not been overtopped or breached since repairs were effected after the September 1940 washout.

Municipal Officials in the Township of Medford reportedly maintain vigilant monitoring of water surfaces in the township

during storm periods and control spillway facilities through declared emergencies. In 1958 four upstream dams were breached when the Marlton Lakes Dam breached. The progressive failure was halted at Centennial Lake Dam through careful use of the spillway and outlet works.

#### c. Visual Observation

At the time of the field inspection there was no evidence of past overtopping. Eroded areas were noted on the embankment side slopes which were apparently due to poor crest road drainage.

Based on field measurements the primary spillway is essentially as indicated on the drawings in the NJDEP file. The secondary spillway and the discharge culverts were measured to permit evaluation of discharge capacities.

## d. Overtopping Potential

As noted above, the SDF for Breakneck Dam would result in overtopping of the dam for about 25 hours with a maximum flow height of 1.58 feet in a non-breach condition. Further calculations indicate that storms greater than 31 percent of the PMF would result in overtopping of the dam.

Considering the type of construction (earthfill embankment) and the magnitude of overtopping that would be associated with the SDF, the dam would probably be breached.

Projected breach conditions for Breakneck Dam were analyzed with the HEC-1-DB computer program. It was assumed that a breach would result in the loss of about 40 percent of the

dam crest length and would take about one hour to develop.

The tailwater conditions in Lake Pine (downstream) would limit the breach depth. It was estimated that the minimum bottom elevation of the breach would be about elevation 46.0. The peak breach discharge would be approximately 5717 cfs. The Breakneck Dam breach condition would result in a downstream SDF stage about 2.1 feet above the non-breach stage. This additional rise would occur over a period of about 1.5 hours and probably would not result in a significant increase in the potential for loss of life in the downstream area.

It should be noted that this analysis does not consider the breaching of Centennial Lake Dam (upstream) under SDF conditions, which is probable and would adversely effect Breakneck Dam.

#### SECTION 6: STRUCTURAL STABILITY

# 6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

#### a. Visual Observation

At the time of the field inspection, there were no signs of distress or subsidence in the dam or the spillways. Seepage was observed about 12 feet downstream of the embankment toe on the west side of the secondary spillway outfall along an undercut portion of the bank. Seepage flowed as a trickle with suspended orange silt. A small stilling basin has developed downstream from the secondary spillway outfall. Serious erosion was observed on the downstream slope along the primary spillway discharge culvert.

The spillways and dicharge culverts were generally in good condition. Submerged and buried portions could not be observed nor could the inside of the discharge culverts. Considerable growth in the form of trees, brush and sparse grass was present on the embankment side slopes.

#### b. Design and Construction Data

Structural calculations and design drawings for the primary spillway are available from the NJDEP file. However, there is not sufficient data with respect to foundation soils and reinforcing steel to permit an evaluation of the design. Superficially the primary spillway appears to be stable, since it has performed satisfactorily since 1940 under various dynamic loading cycles without noticable distress.

There are no structural design calculations nor typical sections for the embankment on file. Filling of holes that have developed in the embankment above the primary discharge culvert has substantially altered the embankment.

# c. Operating Records

No formal records are available. Reportedly the dam has served adequately with no significant evidence of structural instability since the 1940 repair work was completed. Eroded areas along the embankment slopes are filled and sodded on an almost annual basis.

Past experience indicates that the joint between the brick arch and the corrugated metal pipe arch culvert section downstream from the primary spillway has suffered limited differential movement and loss of soil from above the joint.

The headwall at the secondary spillway outfall is occasionally undercut slightly by the stilling basin at the embankment toe. Riprap was placed in this area pursuant to the 1971 annual inspection recommendations by T. A. Shaw, PE

#### d. Post Construction Changes

There is no record of changes after the 1940 repair construction. However, field inspection indicated several changes: 1) a secondary spillway and discharge culvert has been added, 2) the discharge culvert for the primary spillway and the embankment have been extended, 3) a concrete headwall has been constructed recently at the downstream end of the primary spillway discharge culvert and 4) embankment slopes have been steepened by periodic filling and repair.

## e. Seismic Stability

Breakneck Dam is located in Seismic Zone 1 as is defined in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams," which is a zone of very low seismic activity. Experience indicates that dams in Seismic Zone 1 will have adequate stability under seismic loading conditions, if stable under static loading conditions. Breakneck Dam appears to be stable under static loading based on the field inspection observations.

#### SECTION 7: ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

# 7.1 Dam Assessment

#### a. Safety

Based on the hydraulic and hydrologic analyses described in Section 5: Hydraulic/Hydrologic and Appendix 4 the spillways are capable of accommodating about 31 percent of the PMF (62 percent of the SDF) without overtopping the dam. This flow is dependent on the intact retention capacity of Centennial Lake Dam (upstream). The hazard classification of the dam is "High". A storm of magnitude equivalent to the SDF (1/2 PMF) would overtop and probably cause the dam to fail. The breaching of Breakneck Dam would result in a maximum SDF stage in Lake Pine (downstream) about 2.1 feet above the non-breach SDF stage, and probable would not significantly increase the potential for loss of life in the downstream area. It is therefore concluded that Breakneck Dam spillways are inadequate.

Outwardly, the structural integrity of the dam appears to be adequate based on the field inspection, however sufficient data is not available to permit a complete assessment of the present structural condition of the dam and appurtenances. Reportedly, the joint between the brick arch and the corrugated metal arch has experienced differential movement and loss of soil from above, and is therefore an area of potential weakness.

#### b. Adequacy of Information

Information sources for this study include: 1) field investigations, 2) 1940 repair design calculations, construction drawings, "Application for Permit for Construction or Repair of Dam", dam inspection reports and miscellaneous correspondence

in the NJDEP file, 3) USGS quadrangles, 4) aerial photographs from Burlington County and 6) consultation with local municipal officials.

Information and data collected for Breakneck Dam is sufficient to permit a Phase I assessment of the dam with respect to spillway adequacy and outward structural stability.

# c. Necessity for Additional Data/Evaluation

Additional information in the form of a comprehensive topographic survey, borings, probes and seepage pressure analyses should be obtained, together with seepage observations along the downstream toe of the dam, to permit an accurate analysis of dam stability, subsequent to the issuance of this report.

# 7.2 Recommendations

#### a. Remedial Measures

It is recommended that the following remedial measures be undertaken by the owner in the near future:

- All trees and brush on the earthfill embankment should be cut off at ground level and removed with minimal disturbance of the embankment surface.
- Eroded areas and bare areas should be filled and stabilized with ground cover vegetation in the near future.
   Positive drainage should be provided along the crest road.
- The submerged portions of the spillway and inaccessible portions of the discharge culverts should be inspected for distress and deterioration with the lake drawn down.

Concrete surfaces in the spillways should be sand blasted and coated with an epoxy sealant after all cracks are carefully inspected and pressure grouted.

- 4. Debris accumulated in the outlet works and around the spillways should be removed.
- 5. Seepage area should be monitored periodically so that the rate and source can be determined.

#### b. Maintenance

The owner of the dam should initiate a formal program of annual inspection and maintenance with special attention given to the culvert joint. The inspections should be performed by a qualified professional engineer and the observations and measurements should be recorded on standardized check-list forms. Inspection check-lists and complete records of maintenance should be included in a permanent file, available for public inspection.

Repairs should be performed as required and the following maintenance should be performed annually: remove brush and trees from the embankment, fill and stabilize eroded and bare areas, clear debris from the spillway openings and the downstream channel, point deteriorated sections of the brick arch discharge culvert and seal the joint between the culvert sections.

Furthermore, the lake should be drained at least once every five years to permit a complete inspection and repair of the dam and appurtenances.

#### c. Additional Studies

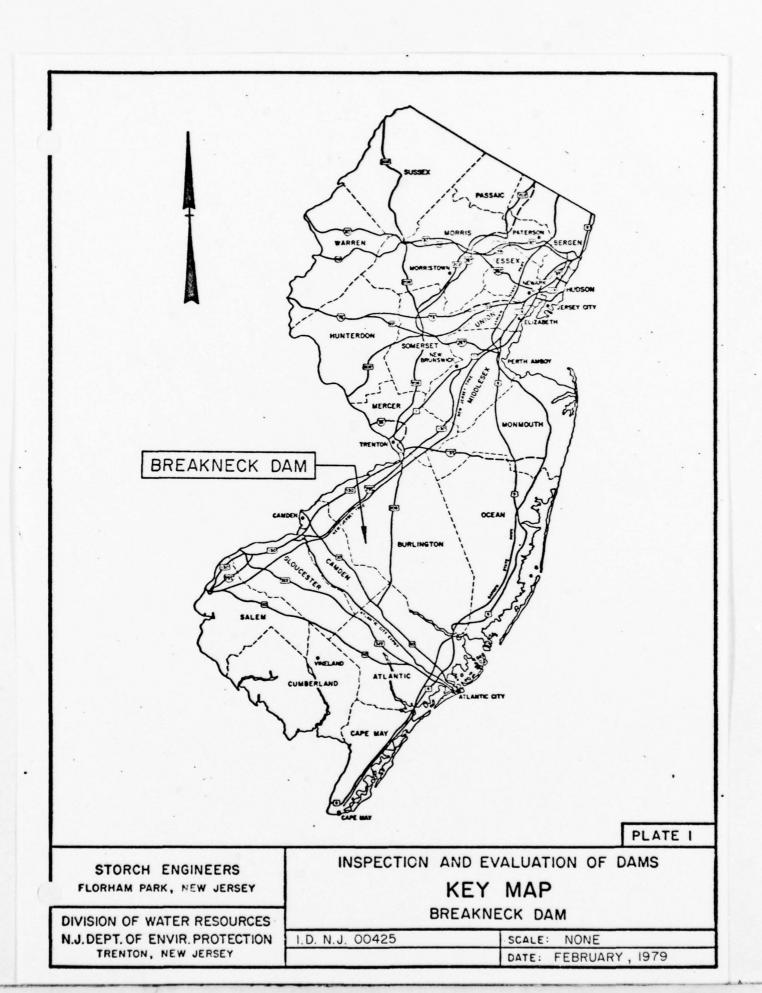
A qualified professional engineer should be engaged in the near future to perform a comprehensive dam stability analysis

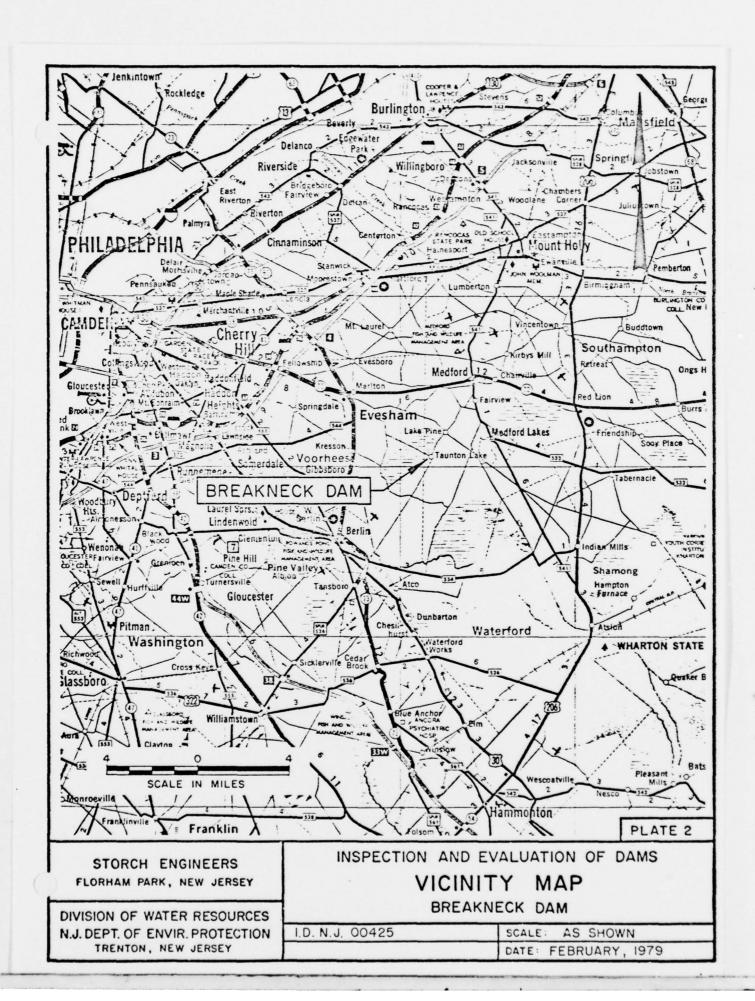
with special attention given to the area along the corrugated metal pipe arch and the culvert joint. A topographic survey, borings, test probes and seepage pressure evaluations should be performed as part of the stability analysis, and typical soil sections for the embankment should be developed along originally constructed areas, along the culverts, along areas that have undergone substantial filling since the 1940 repairs and along suspected seepage paths. Seepage and steepness of side slopes should be reviewed carefully with respect to the typical dam sections developed.

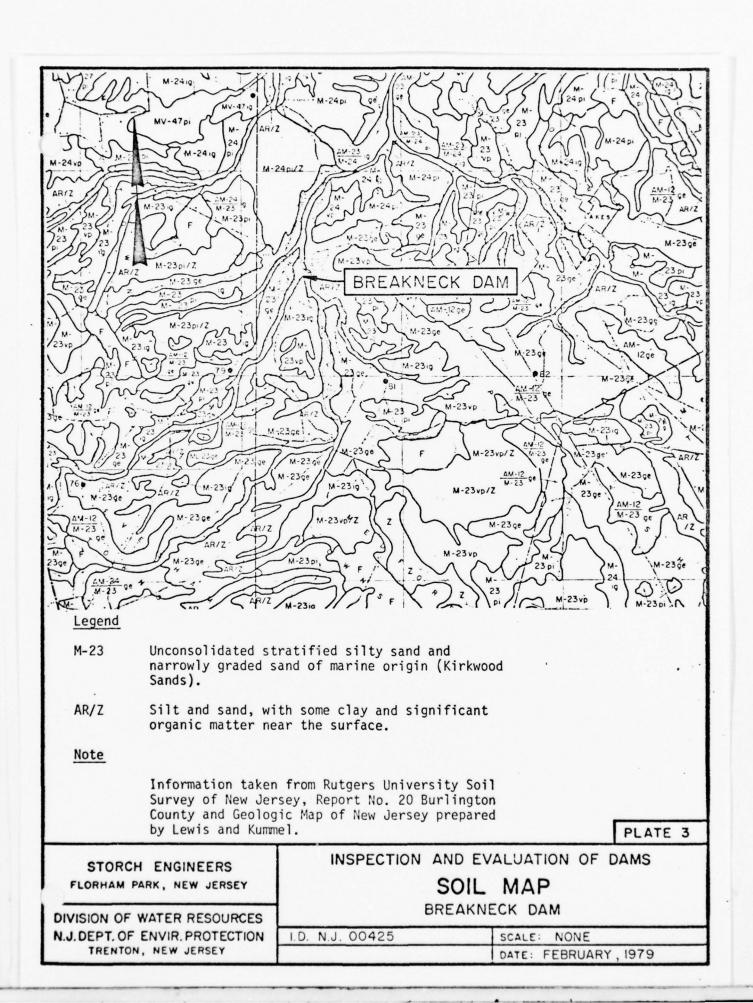
In addition, the downstream toe of the embankment should be thoroughly inspected with the downstream lake level drawn down. This area should be thoroughly investigated for seepage and animal burrows, especially in the area of the corrugated metal pipe arch outfall and the undercut bank of the natural channels.

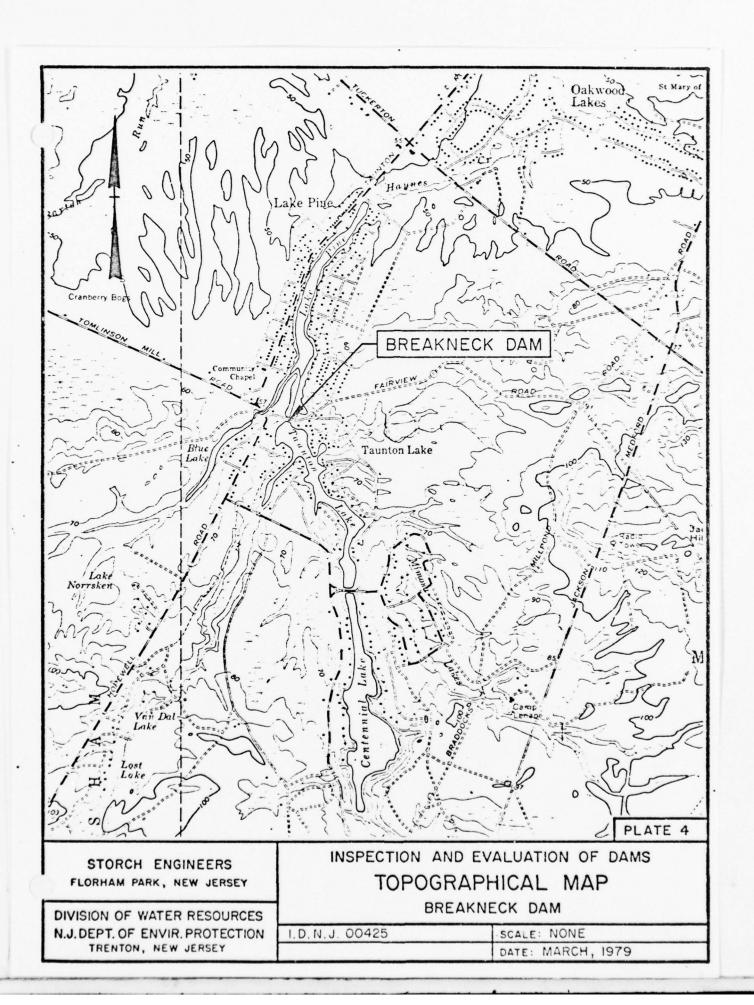
The owner should engage a qualified professional engineer soon to perform a more sophisticated hydraulic and hydrologic analyses of the spillways, the downstream channel and the contributing watershed. Based on the findings of these analyses, the dam and spillways should be modified to accommodate a storm equivalent to the SDF without overtopping.

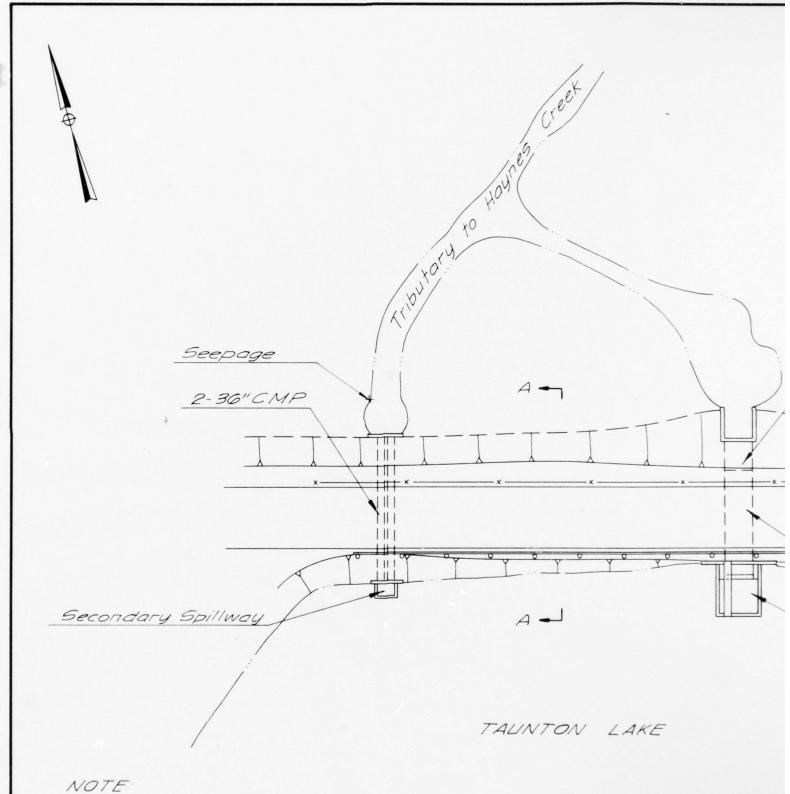
**PLATES** 





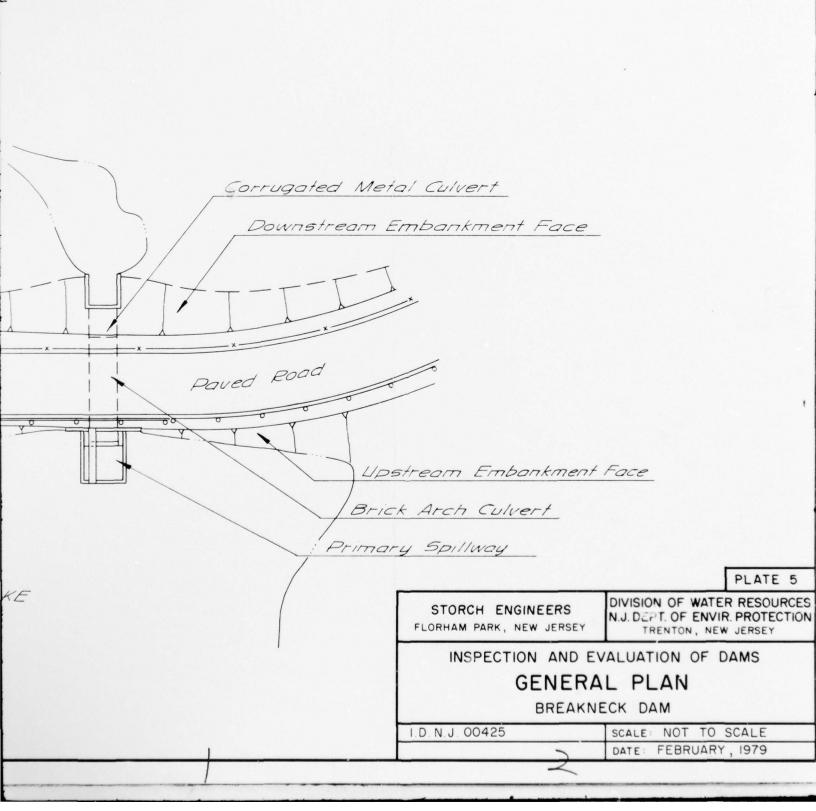


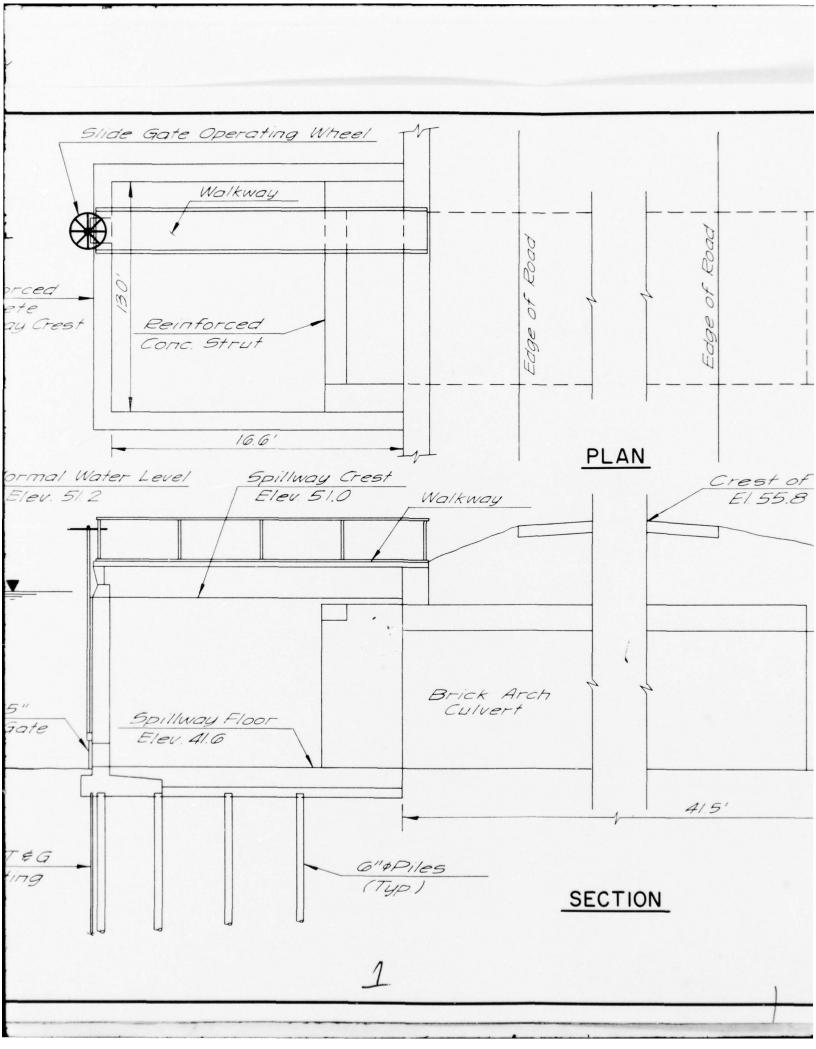


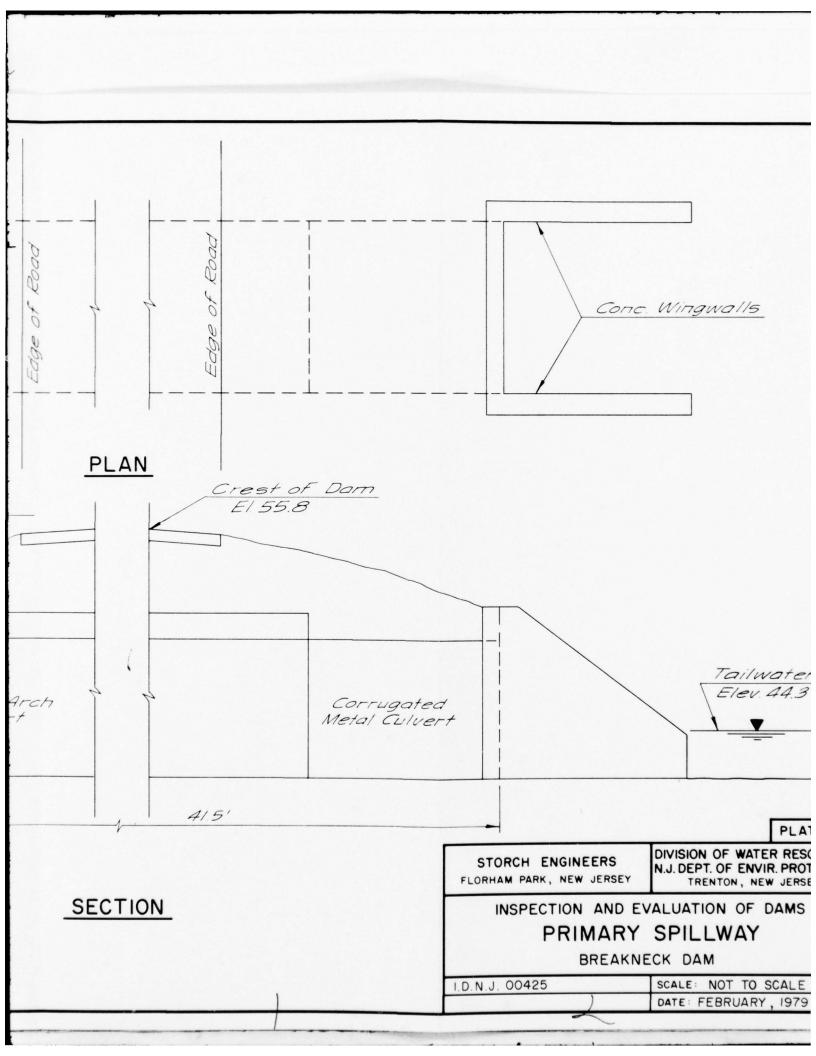


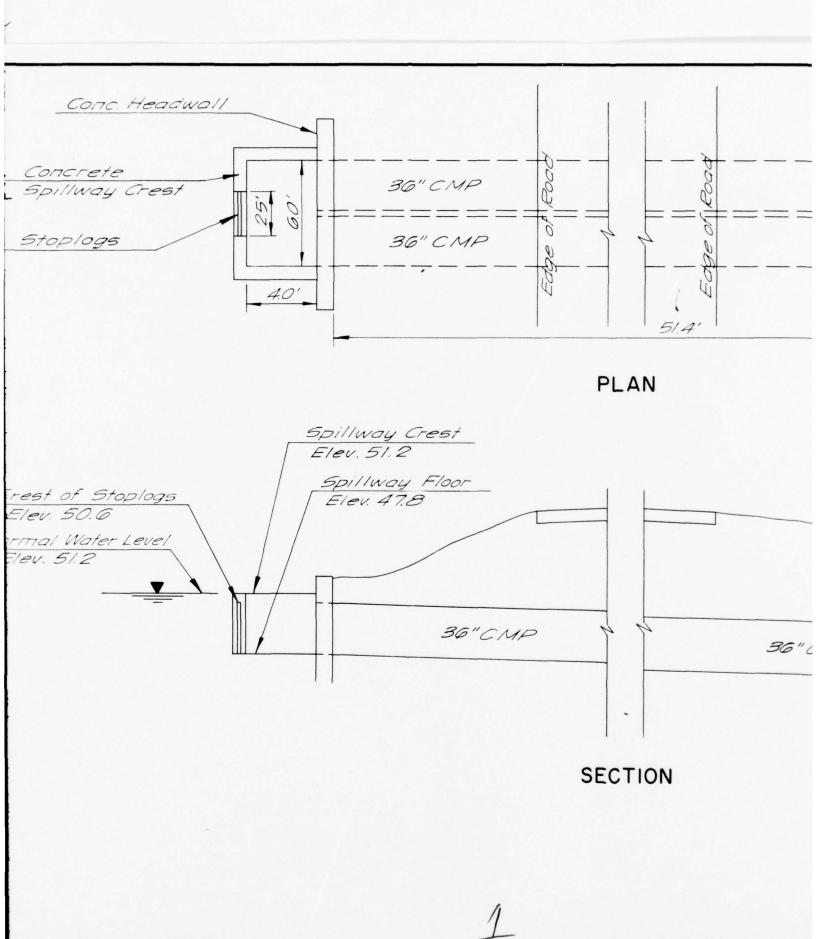
NOTE:
Information taken from updated plan
by Albert C. Jones prepared in or prior to 1940
and from field inspection December 19,1978.

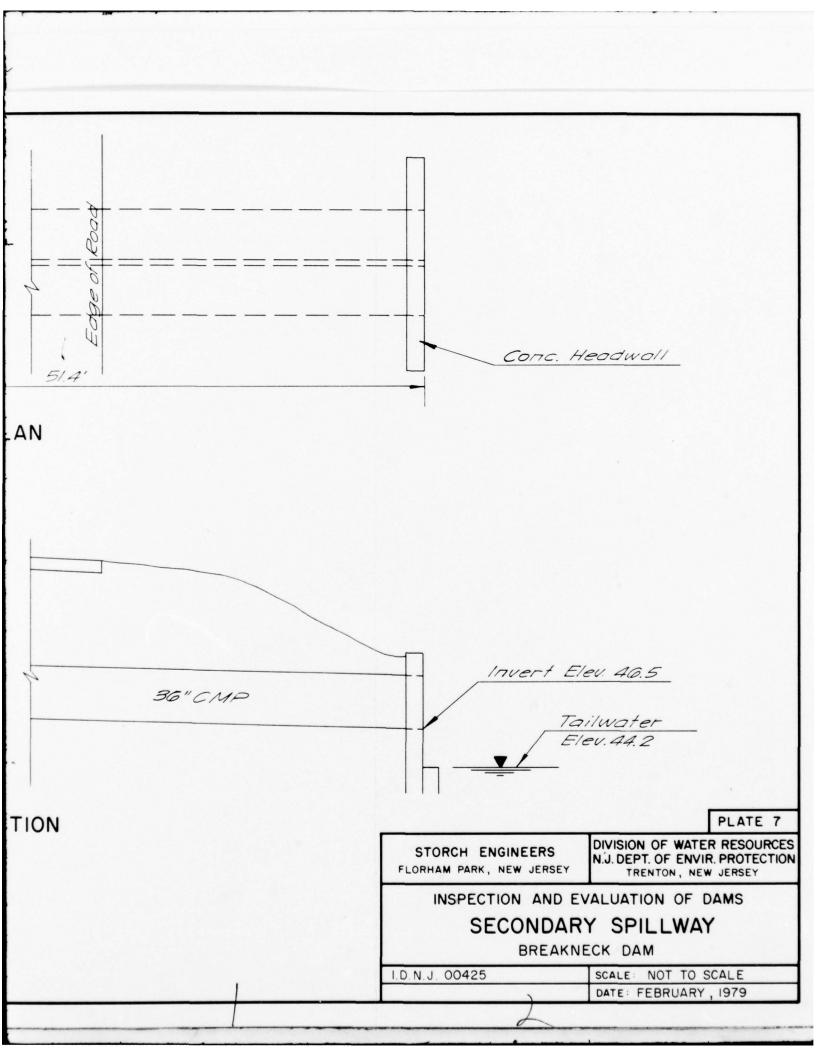
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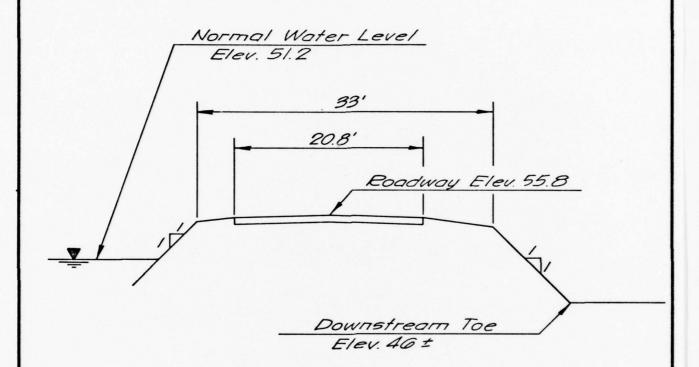












NOTE: Information taken From Field inspection December 19,1978.

PLATE 8

STORCH ENGINEERS
FLORHAM PARK, NEW JERSEY

WISION OF WATER RESOURCE

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
N.J. DEPT. OF ENVIR. PROTECTION
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

INSPECTION AND EVALUATION OF DAMS

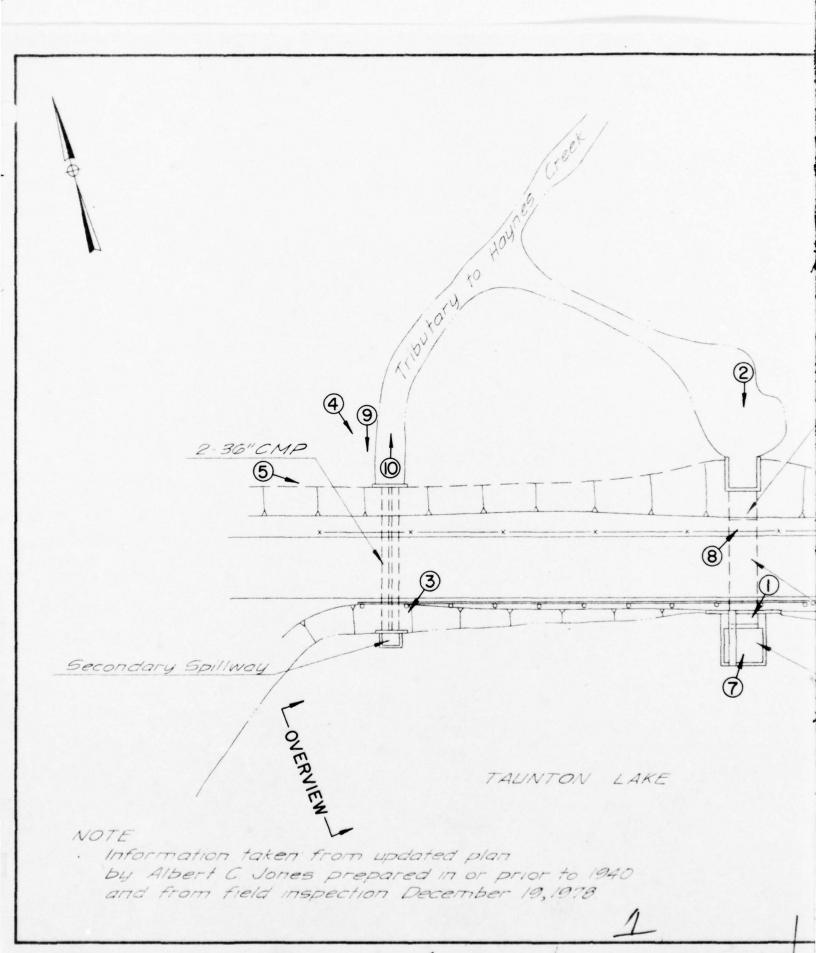
SECTION A-A

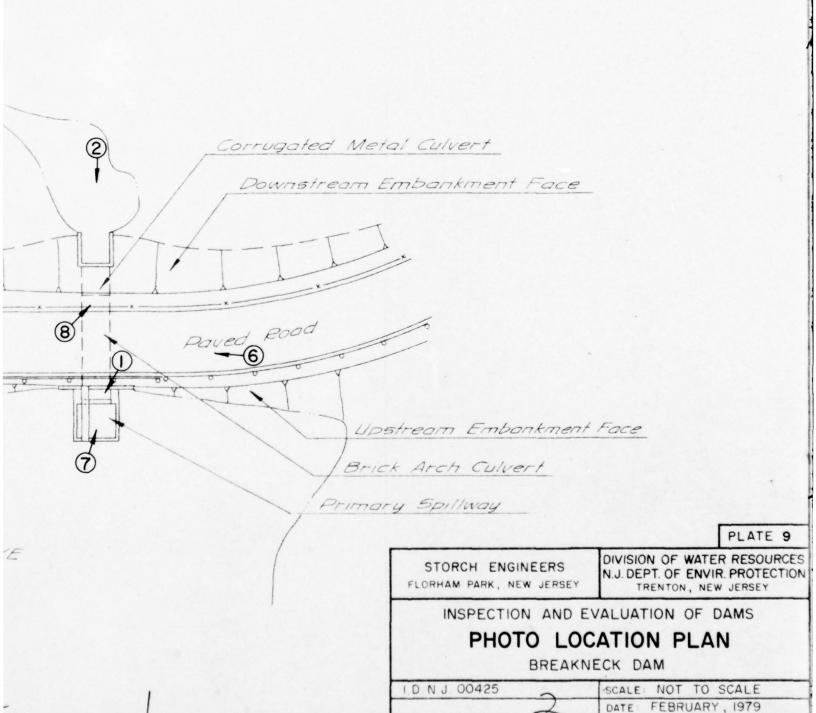
BREAKNECK DAM

I.D.N.J. 00425

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

DATE: FEBRUARY, 1979





# APPENDIX 1

Check List - Visual Inspection

Check List - Engineering Data

Check List Visual Inspection Phase l

DEP		r <del>i</del>					
L.N.		K.S.					
Coordinators NJDEP		Tailwater at Time of Inspection 44.3 M.S.L.					
Coord		spectio					
-		of In					Recorder
N.J.	420F	at Iiw		-	-		Rec
State	Temperature 420F	lwater		1	1		
Sta	H H	Tai					
ton		S.L.		rmott			. J.G.
Burling	Sunny	2 M.		R. McDermott			
County Burlington	Weather Sunny	lon 51.					
1		inspecti		- 1	I		
Dam	12/19/	me of I					
eakneck	ction	n at T1	rsonnel				
Br	Inspec	evation	don Per	ibbin	D. Buckelew	ller	
Name Dam Breakneck Dam	Date(s) Inspection 12/19/78	Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection 51.2 M.S.L.	, Inspection Personnel:	J. Gribbin	D. Bu	A. Miller	
					7,15		

# CONCRETE/INASONNE DAMS

WISDAL EXAMINATION OF	GESTRUM TOUS	REPARKS OR RECORPENDATIONS
SEE PAGE ON LEAKAGE	N.A.	
STRUCTURE TO ABUTHENT/ENBANCHENT JUNCTIONS	N.A.	
DRAINS	N.A.	
water passages .	N.A.	
FOUNDATION	N.A.	

# CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	, OBERSVATIONS REMARKS OR R	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS CONCRETE SURFACES	N.A.	
STRUCTURAL CRACKING	N.A.	
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNÆNT	N.A.	
MONOLITH JOINTS	N.A.	
CONSTRUCTION JOINTS	N.A.	

# EMBANTOMENT

SURFACE CRACKS		The state of the s
UNUSUAL MOVENENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE		
Significant Significant ENEANWENT AND ABUTHENT SIOPES along upstrems embankment.	Significant erosion on downstream face of embankment adjacent to primary spill-way discharge culvert. Minor erosion along upstream and downstream faces of embankment.	
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALINEMENT OF THE CREST Vertical:	Horizontal: straight with slight curve at east end. Vertical: level	

Rip Rap placed at outlet of secondary spillway discharge culvert is scoured away.

RIPRAP FAILURES

# EMBAINEMENT

And the second disconsistent and the second		
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS .	REPARKES OF BETWEEN TOWNS
GENERAL	Embankment sandy with sparse grass and extensive brush and tree growth.	CHOT TURNED TO THE TOTAL TO THE
JUNCTION OF ENBARRNEHT AID ABUDENT, SPILLMAY AND DAM	Satisfactory except on west side of discharge culvert for primary spillway where serious erosion from poor road drainage has occurred. Joint between brick archand corrugated metal pipe arch downstream of primary spillway not accessible.	
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	One seepage zone at edge of downstream channel 12' from secondary spillway discharge outlet. Seepage discharge contains orange silt.	
STAFF CAGE AND RECORDER	None	

DRAINS

None observed

	OCTRET WORKS	
PISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVARETONS	RENAUKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	See Discharge Channel for Primary Spillway	
INTAKE STRUCTURE	Slide gate at upstream end of primary spillway-could not be clearly observed. Walkway spanning drop inlet satisfactory condition.	Operating mechanism not operated at time of inspection.
OUTLET STRUCTURE	N.A.	
OUTLET CHANNEL	See Discharge Channel for Primary Spillway.	
EMERGENCY GATE	Same as Intake Structure.	

condition.  Submerged by overflow conc. has exposed agg weir consists of wall weir consists of wall agood condition.  Arch culvert through end - brick arch.  Bownstream end - CMP arch components have section dimensions.		UNGATED SPILLWAY	
Appears to be in satisfactory condition.  Debris accumulated along weir and in drop inlet.  Open top on drop inlet is a physical safety  N.A.  Appears to be in satisfactory condition.  Concrete of outlet headwall in good condition.  N.A.  N.A.  N.A.  N.A.  N.A.	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECONMENDATIONS
Appears to be in satisfactory condition.  Arch culvert through condition.  Concrete of outlet headwall in good condition.  Downstream end - CMP arch components have section dimensions.  N.A.	CONCRETE WEIR		Submerged by overflow. Surface of conc. has exposed aggregate. Conc. weir consists of walls of drop inlet.
Appears to be in satisfactory condition.  Concrete of outlet headwall in good condition.  Downstream end - CMP arch components have section dimensions.	APPROACH CHANNEL	N.A.	
Appears to be in satisfactory condition.  Concrete of outlet headwall in good condition.  Downstream end - CMP arch components have section dimensions.			
	DISCHARGE CHANNEL	o be in satisfactory condition. of outlet headwall in good condition.	Arch culvert through dam. Upstream end - brick arch. Downstream end - CMP arch. The two arch components have different cross- section dimensions.
	BRIDGE AND PIERS	n.A.	

:

	GATED SPILLWAY	
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE SILL	Generally in good condition. Surface of concrete has exposed aggregate. Concrete headwall in satisfactory condition. Debris accumulated along weir and in drop inlet. Open top on drop inlet is	Spillway consists of uncontrolled weir combined with timber stoplog gate. Conc. weir consists of walls of drop,inlet.
	a physical safety hazard.	
APPROACH CHANNEL	N.A.	
	•	
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	Appears to be in satisfactory condition. Pipes not completely observed. Debris accumulated in pipes and in outlet.	2 - 36" diam. CMP
BRIDGE AND PIERS	N.A.	
CATES AND OPERATION EQUIPMENT	Timber stoplogs appear to be in satisfactory condition.	Submerged by overflow at time of inspection.

:

*:* :,

. .

:

•

SIDPES  SIDPES  (3% to greater than 10%)  SEDDENTATION  Unknown
Slope of lake shure are moderate to steep (3% to greater than 10%) Unknown
Unknown
Unknown

# DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS REMARKS OR RECORDENDATIONS
CONDITION (OBSINUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)	Primary spillway discharges into stilling basin which flows by natural channel flowing from secondary spillway. Streams generally free of significant obstructions. Some debris observed.
SLOPES	Slopes of stream banks moderate.
APPROXIMATE NO. OF HOMES AND POPULATION	Lake Pine is located approx. 1000 feet downstream from the dam. Approx. 70 homes along shores of Lake Pine.

## DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION ENGINEERING DATA CHECK LIST

٠.

REMARKS

PLAN OF DAM

Not Available

REGIONAL VICINITY MAP

Available

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

Available for 1940 repair work:

TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM

Not Available

HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC DATA

Available

OUTLETS - PLAN

- DETAILS

-CONSTRAINTS -DISCHARGE RATINGS

RAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS

Available for Primary Outlet Not Available for Secondary Outlet

Not Available

Available for 1940 repair of Primary Spillway Annual Report'by T.A. Shaw, P.E. Jan. 20, 1971 Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM DESIGN COMPUTATIONS
HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS
DAM STABILITY
SEEPAGE STUDIES MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS BORING RECORDS LABORATORY GEOLOGY REPORTS DESIGN REPORTS FIELD

Unknown

BORROW SOURCES.

Dam breached in early Sept. 1940. Inspection Report by John C. King on Sept. 4, 1940 Annual Report By T.A. Shaw, P.E., Jan. 20, 1971 Not Available Not Available REMARKS None PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS MONITORING SYSTEMS HIGH POOL RECORDS MODIFICATIONS DESCRIPTION REPORTS

No formal records.

MAINTENANCE

OPERATION RECORDS

REMARKS

SPILLWAY PLAN

SECTIONS

Available for Pimary Spillway

DETAILS

Not available for Secondary Spillway

OPERATING EQUIPMENT PLANS & DETAILS

Available for slide gate on Primary Spillway

APPENDIX 2

Photographs



PHOTO 1
PRIMARY SPILLWAY



PHOTO 2
PRIMARY SPILLWAY DISCHARGE CULVERT



PHOTO 3
SECONDARY SPILLWAY



PHOTO 4
SECONDARY SPILLWAY DISCHARGE PIPES



PHOTO 5

DOWNSTREAM FACE OF DAM



PHOTO 6

PAVED ROAD ON CREST OF DAM



PHOTO 7

CONCRETE STRUT ACROSS PRIMARY SPILLWAY.
BRICK ARCH CULVERT.



PHOTO 8

EROSION AT DOWNSTREAM HEADWALL FOR PRIMARY SPILLWAY DISCHARGE CULVERT.



PHOTO 9
SEEPAGE AT DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL



PHOTO 10
DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

APPENDIX 3

Engineering Data

### CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC DATA ENGINEERING DATA

Mostly undeveloped wooded and swampy areas with substantial residential development DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS: along lake shores. ELEVATION TOP NORMAL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): 51 (125 acre-ft.) ELEVATION TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): N.A. ELEVATION MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: 57.4 ELEVATION TOP DAM: 55.8 PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY CREST: Concrete Box Drop Inlet Elevation 51.0 a. b. Type Concrete Box Drop Inlet Width | | inches C. d. Length 43 feet\_\_\_\_\_ Location Spillover Inside Drop Inlet e. Number and Type of Gates (1) 15"x15" manual slide gate f. AUXILIARY SPILLWAY CREST: Concrete Box Drop Inlet w/stoplogs Elevation 50.6 (Stoplogs), 51.2 (Sidewalls) a. b. Type Concrete Box Drop Inlet Width 3 inches (Stoplogs), 8 inches (Sidewalls) c. Length 2.5' (Stoplogs), 11.5' (Sidewalls) d. Location Spillover\_Inside Drop Inlet e. Number and Type of Gates 2.5' Stoplogs f.

OUTLET WO	DRKS: Slide Gate on Primary Spillway				
a.	Type Manual Gate, 15" x 15"				
b.	Location South face in SW corner of Primary Spillway				
с.	Entrance invert 41.6				
d.	Exit invert 41.6				
e.	Emergency draindown facilities: Slide Gate				
HYDROMETE	HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL GAGES: None				
a.	Type_ N.A.				
b.	Location N.A.				
с.	Records N.A.				
1 MUMIXAM	NON-DAMAGING DISCHARGE:				
(La)	ke stage equal to top of dam) 1298 c.f.s.				

#### APPENDIX 4

Hydrologic Computations

STORCH ENGINEERS

Sheet \_\_/\_ of \_\_/3

Project 1/32

Made By \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ 7-79

Breakneck Dam (Taunten Lake) Chkd By Dr.? Date 3:14 79

#### Size classification

Storage volume of top of dain.

354 1C-Jt

Average depth of lake

6 tt.

Hydraulic height of dom

14.2 H

Size classification

Small

#### Hozard Potential Classification

Number of inhabitable structures 15 (estimated)

Hazard potential classification

high

Recommended SDF (12 PMF to PMF) USE 1/2 PMF

#### Hydrologic Analysis

The HEC-1-DB will be used to route The flood in The sutarea by Clark's method and Then Combined with The cottlow hydrograph from Centennial Lake Dam to form the total hydrograph to Breakneck Dam.

Total drainage area = 13.0 Sq. mi. Centennial drainage area . 7.3 sq. mi. Incremental Dramage Area = 5.7 sq. mi.

	r repo	3Y RE	r com Logy Abilit E Stu	ALS IN RECO TORY	ONST	w sot
ITEM	DESIGN	GEOLOG	DESIGN HYDROI DAM SI SEEPAG	MATERI BORING LABORA FIELD	POST-C	BORRO

STORCH E	NGINEERS	Sheet of/3
Project	// 3 2	Made By PL Date 3-7-79
	Breakneck Dam	Chkd By Dry? Date 3-141-79

#### Precipitation

Re: "Design of Small Dams" USDI 1973

From tig 15, Zone 6

Probable Haximum Precipitation = 27 inches for 6 hr. duration and 10 sq. mi area

Duration (hrs)	% PMP
6	100
12	109
2.4	117

#### Intiltration Data

Since watershed area consists of high infiltration type soil and covered with woodlots, max. infiltration will be used.

Use initial infiltration 1.5 inches constant infiltration 0.15 inches

#### Time of concentration & Clark's parameter

By the use of

$$Tc + R = 21 (DA/S)^{0.22} (St)^{0.33} (1.0 + 0.3 I)^{-0.28}$$
 $\frac{R}{Tc + R} = 0.76$ 

Sheet \_\_ 3 \_\_ of \_\_ 13 STORCH ENGINEERS Made By RL Date 3-7-79 Breakneck Dam Chkd By Dr ? Date 3-14.79

Cont. Tc & R

DA = 5.7 52 mi S = 26.3 + t/mi  $S_{+} = 3\%$ I = 3 %

 $T_{\rm c} = 4.36 \ hr.$  R = 13.64

Lake Storage Volume

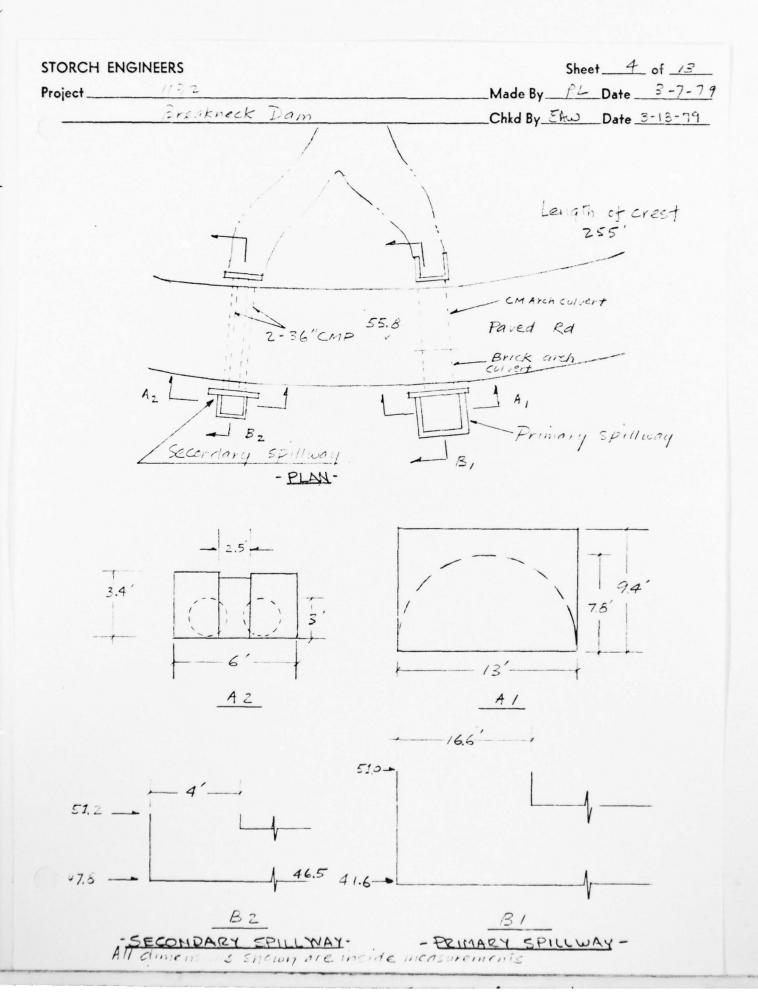
Information from USGS 1 Aerial Photos

Surface Area Stage EL USGS AC 41.6 39 51 Ac

60 78 AC

(Note EL 51 USGS = EL 93.0 shown on plan)

HEC-1-DB program will develope storage capacity from surface area and el.



STORCH EN	IGINEERS	Sheet5 of13
Project	1132	Made By RL Date 4-4-79
	Breakneck Dam	Chkd By <i>EAW</i> Date <u>4-4-77</u>

Stage Discharge Calculation
Primary Spillway (Weir +1000)

Effective length 46.2 - 1.2 = 45 ft. (1.2 ft is the correction  $\approx 0.2 H$  at the ends of spillway and H average  $\approx 3$ 

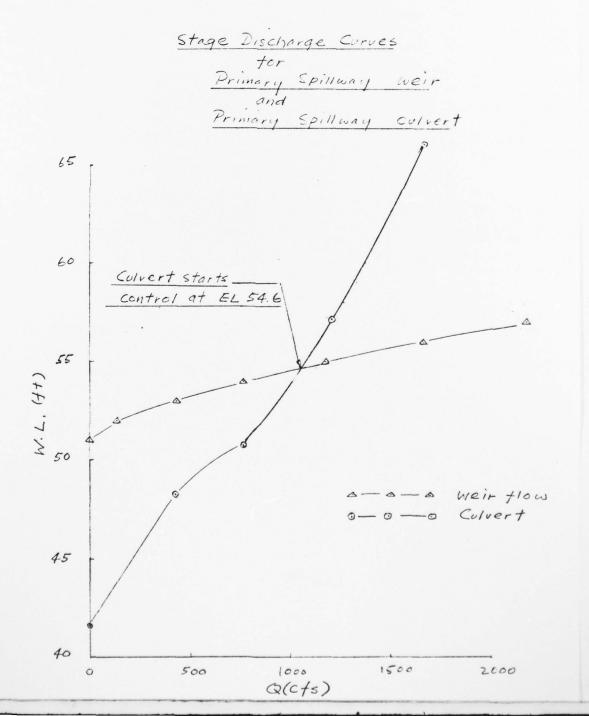
is us	ed.)	, ,	
	(ft)		(Cts)
W.L.	h	C	Q = CLh3/2
51	0	-	0
52	/	3.0	135
53	Z	3.3	420
54	3	<i>3</i> .3	772
55	4	3.3	1188
56	3	3.3	1660
57	6	3.3	2/82
58	7	3.3	2750
59	8	3.3	3360
60	9	3.3	4010
62	//	3.3	5418
64	13	3.3	6961

Sheet 6 ct 13

HYDROLOGIC AND CHANNEL INFORMATION  Colvert Size (estimated)  12 (0" x 8" 4"			•											DALE	1		-	
Culvert Size (estimated)  (2'10" x 8'4"  CAIP Arch  (AIX-wift) no.evertoftw = 4.4"  (AIX-wift	HYDROLOGIC	AND	CHAI	NEL	INFO	AMA	TION						SKE	TCH				
	Co	luer	13	, se (	estin	nate	(Pa			i			0)	TATIC	. NO	Finia	1 Spillwa	7
AHW =   AHC    AHC    AHW =   AA'   So   O   O   O   O   O   O   O   O   O		,	2,10	×	8,4,					EL		1			/			
			TIVE	A	110						1	\				/		
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THE DESIGN DISCHARGE, SAY 0.25  THE MAX. STREAM VELOCITY=  HEADWATER COMPUTATION  ON O SIZE HW HW Ke H dc dctD TW = H+ho-LSo RG X T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	02 = nlax 6	hove	rtopp	I buic	×	12.	141		EL.4	19.11		So.	0 1	1	1	41.6	to 12.4	14
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 = 0	SIGN DIS	CHARG	E, SAY	025 250 08 C	001			-	MA		REAM	VELO	CITY CITY	1 1			
ON O SIZE INLET CONT. OUTLET CONTROL HW=H+h <sub>0</sub> -LS <sub>0</sub> 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	7007					EAD	WATE	-	OMPL	ITATI	NO		-	200	_			
The $(c+5)$ $\frac{HW}{D}$ HW $K_{e}$ H $d_{c}$ $\frac{dc+D}{2}$ TW $h_{o}$ LS <sub>o</sub> HW $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{35}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{42.0}{67}$ $\frac{27}{67}$ $\frac{127}{67}$	SCRIPTION	o	SIZE	INLET	CONT	0	JTLEI	CON	TROL	H	+ 41	1- O	T	мн		€09∓	COMMENTS	
420 (210 0.67 5.6 0.5 0.5 3.6 6 4.4 6 - 6.5 6.5 6.5 172 1.0 6.3 0.5 2.4 5.2 6.3 6.7 6.8 - 9.2 9.2 11.8 8 1.5 12.5 0.5 6.7 6.5 7.4 100 10.0 - 15.7 15.7 16.0 2.5 20.8 0.5 11.2 7.6 8.0 12.4 12.4 - 13.6 23.6	NTRANCE TYPE)	(cfs)		≱ o	¥	A <sub>o</sub>	I	d <sub>c</sub>	dc+D	W	ho	LSo	_			11.1		
772 1.0 6.3 0.5 24 5.2 6.3 6.7 6.8 - 9.2 9.2 1.88 1.5 12.5 0.5 6.7 6.5 7.4 100 10.0 - 15.7 15.7 160 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.	adwall	420		19.0	2,6	5.0			-	4.4	-0			10	3	48.1	OutletContol	tro
1188 1.5 12.5 0.5 6.7 6.5 7.4 100 10.0 - 15.7 15.7 1660 2.5 20.8 0.5 11.2 7.6 8.0 12.4 12.4 - 23.6 23.6		772	:	1.0	8.3	490			6.8	6.7	8.8			3.2		50.8		5
1660 2.5 20.8 05 11.2 7.6 8.0 124 - 23.6 23.6		1188	11	1.5	12.5		6.7	15.0	7.4	001	10.0			2.3	9	57.3	:	-
	1.1	1660			20.8	0.5	11.7	7.6	0.00	124	12.4		3.6	3.6		2.59		-

Figure 7

STORCH	ENGINEERS		Sheet 7 of /3
Project	1132		Made By RL Date 4-4-79
	Breakneck	Dam	Chkd By EAW Date 4-5-79



Sheet\_8\_ of \_/3\_\_

Made By RL Date 4-4-79

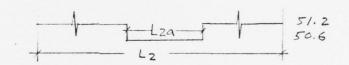
Breakneck Dam

Chkd By EAW Date 4-5-79

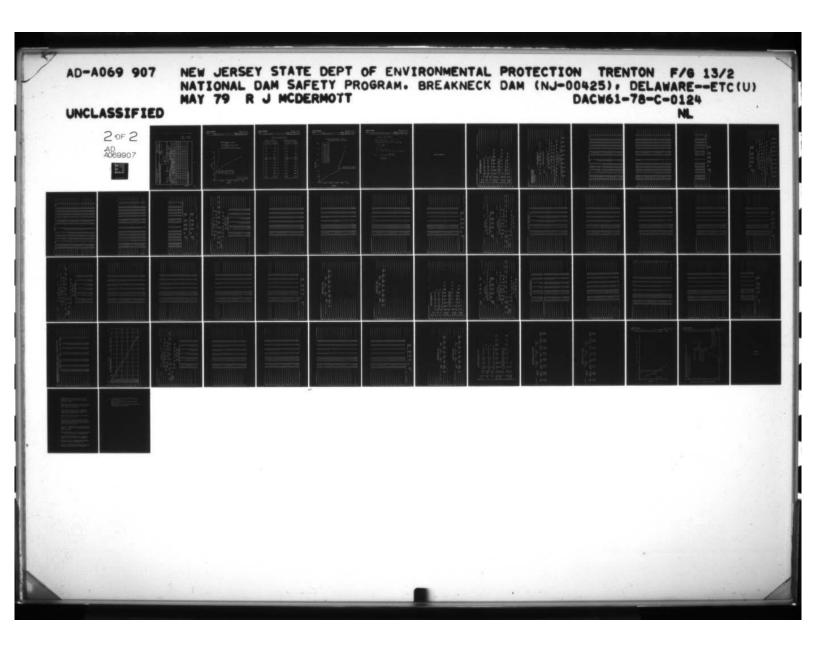
#### Stage Discharge Calculation

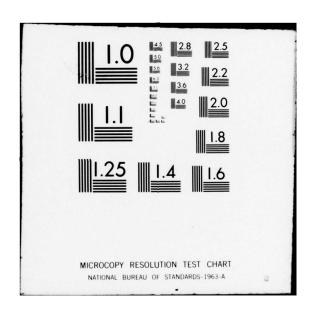
Secondary Spillway (weir flow)

Effective length 
$$L_2 = 11.5 - 1.2' = 10.3'$$
  
 $L_{29} = 2.5' - 0.2' = 2.3'$ 

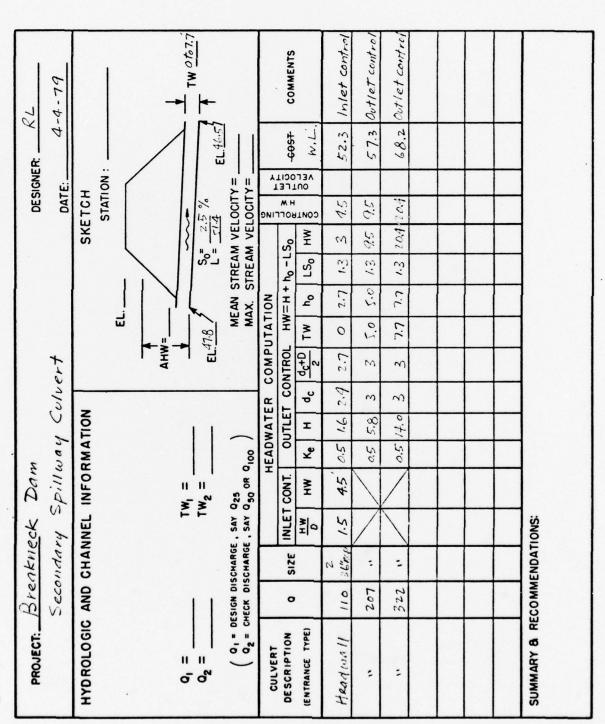


W.L. (++)	hz	hza	C2	C 29	Qz	Qza	ZQ (cts)
51	0	0.4	2.8	3.3	0	2	2
52	0.8	1.4	3.0	3.3	22	/3	35
53	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.3	82	28.	110
54	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	159	48	207
55	38	4.4	3.3	3.3	252	70	322
56	4.8	54	3.3	3,3	357	95	452
57	5.8	6.4	3.3	3.3	475	123	£98
53	6.8	7.4	3, 3	3.3	603	153	
59	7.8	8.4	3.3	3.3	740		
60	8.8	9.4	3.3	3.3	887		
62	10.8	11.4	3.3	3.3	1206		
64	12.8	13.4	3.3	3,3	1557		





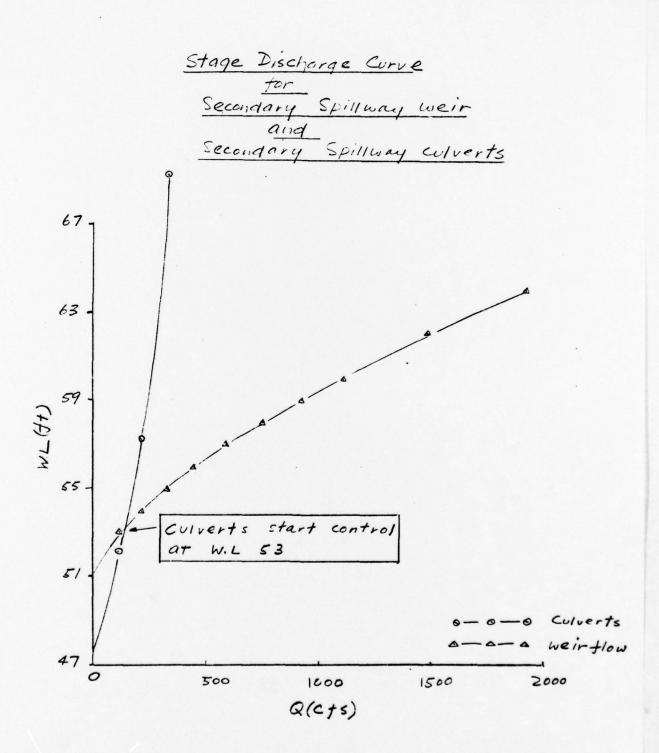
RL EAW 4-5-79 Cheet 9 of 13



Made By <u>RL</u> Date <u>4-4-79</u>

Breakneck Dam

Chkd By EAW Date 4-5-79



#### STORCH ENGINEERS

Sheet \_\_//\_ of \_\_/3\_\_\_

· Breakneck . Dam

Chkd By EAW Date 4-5-77

#### Stage Discharge Table

#### Priniary Spillway

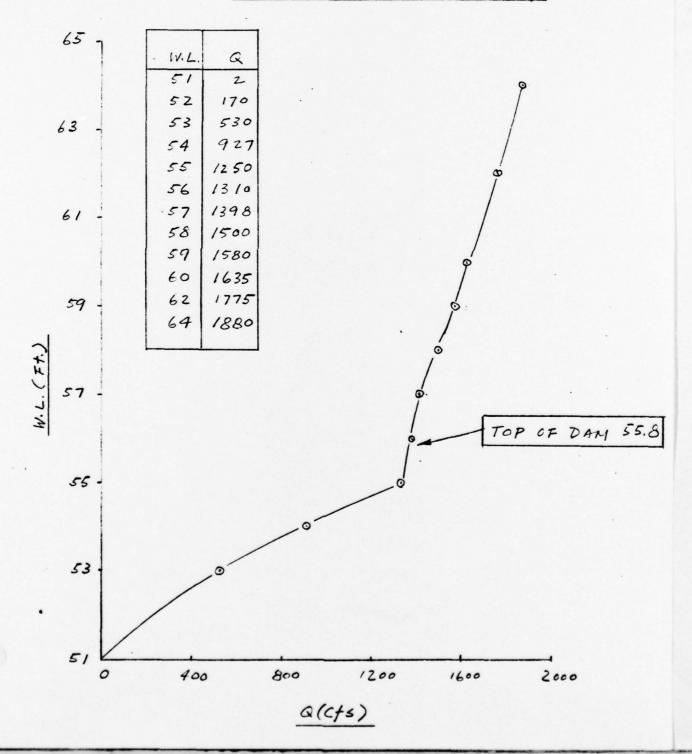
#### Secondary Spillway

W.L.(f+)	Q(cfs)
51	0
52	135
53	420
54	772
Top of dam 56	1070 55.8 1110
57	1190
58	1280
59	1340
60	1380
62	1490
64	1580

15)
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5
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8
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o
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0

STORCH ENG	INEERS	Sheet 12 of 13
Project	1132	Made By <u>RL</u> Date <u>4-5-79</u>
	Breakneck Dam	Child By EAW Date 4-5-79

Elevation - Discharge Curve Breakneck Dam Spillways



STORCH ENGINEERS

Sheet 13 of 13

Made By RL Date 3-13-79

Breakneck Dam (Taunton Lake)

Chkd By EAW Date 3-13-79

#### Outlet Works Capacity

Normal pool elevation 51.0 ft.

Normal depth at outlet works 9.4 ft

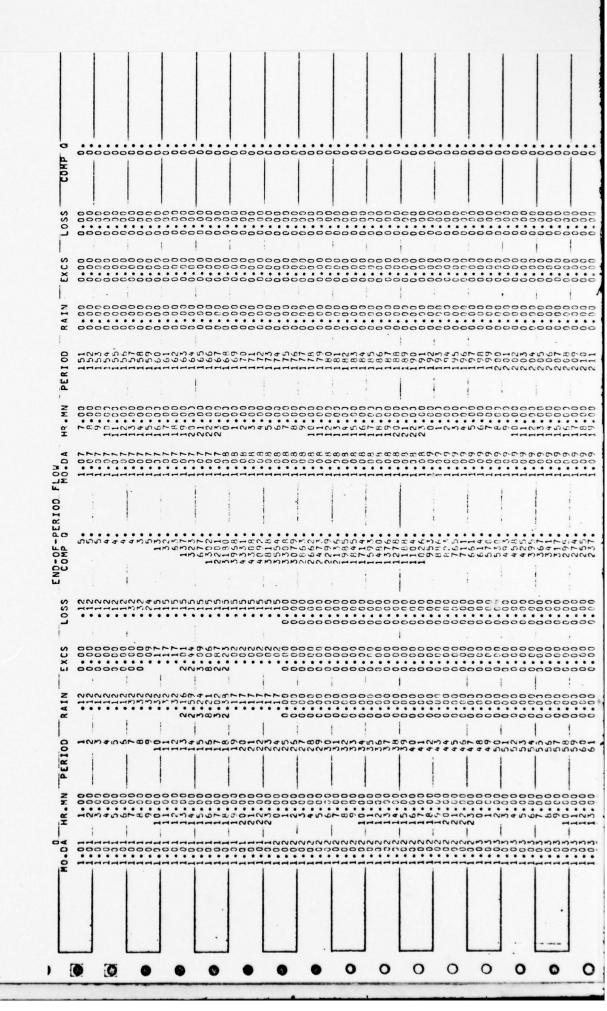
Discharge occurs Thru 15" x 15" slide gate

$$Q \max = 0.6 (1.56) \int 2g(8.8)$$
  
= 22.3 cfs

HEC-1-DB COMPUTATIONS

10.01	INFLOW HYDROGRA		TING TAUNTON LAKE	5	
59.6 60.0 60.5 55.0 60.5 5	.0 0 DISCHARGE THROUGH .5 61.0 67.5 .5 66.0 67.5 .7 428 451	FOR CENTENT CENTENT 662.0 683.0 183.0	1.5 0.15 1.5 0.15 1.5 0.15 1.5 0.15 59.6 63.0 59.6 70.0 496 517	63.5 222 222	64.0
1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	HEINE H	S IN TAUNTON LAKE OF CALCER CA	57 58 88 1500	59	60
2.63 1 LAPN ROU 42.0 43	-5 255 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	H LAKE PINE	DAM 11.0 6.9 544 1697	204	

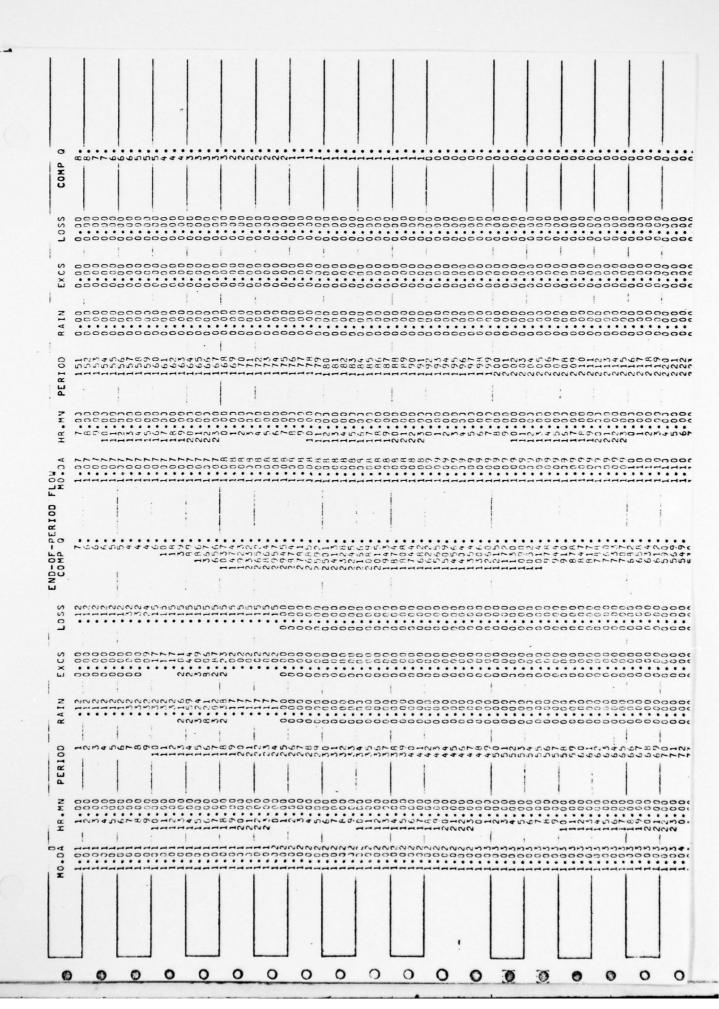
NEW JERSEY	CENTENNIAL LAKE DAY/BREAKNECK DAM PMF ROUTING	SOO NHR NMIN IDAY IHR IMIN METRC IPLT IPRT NSTAN  SOO 1 000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	MULTI-PLAN ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED  RTIOS= .50  RTIOS= .50	SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION	SUBAREA INFLOW HYDROGRAPH FOR TAUNTON LAKE  1 STAG ICOMP IECON ITAPE JPLI JPRI INAME ISTAGE IAUTO  TAUN	IMYDG TAREA SNAP TRSDA RATIO ISNOW ISAME LOCAL	TASPC COMPUTED BY THE PROGRAM IS .800	LROPT STRKR DLTKR RIJOL ERAIN STRKS RTI	TC= 4.36 R= 13.54 NTA= 0  STRTQ= -1.00 RECESSION DATA05 RTIOR= 2.00	OUNT HYDROGRAPH 75 END-OF-PERIOD ORDINATES, LAG= 4.63 HOURS, CP= .28 VOL=1.00 158.  147. 157. 157. 158. 158. 158. 158. 158. 158. 158. 158	
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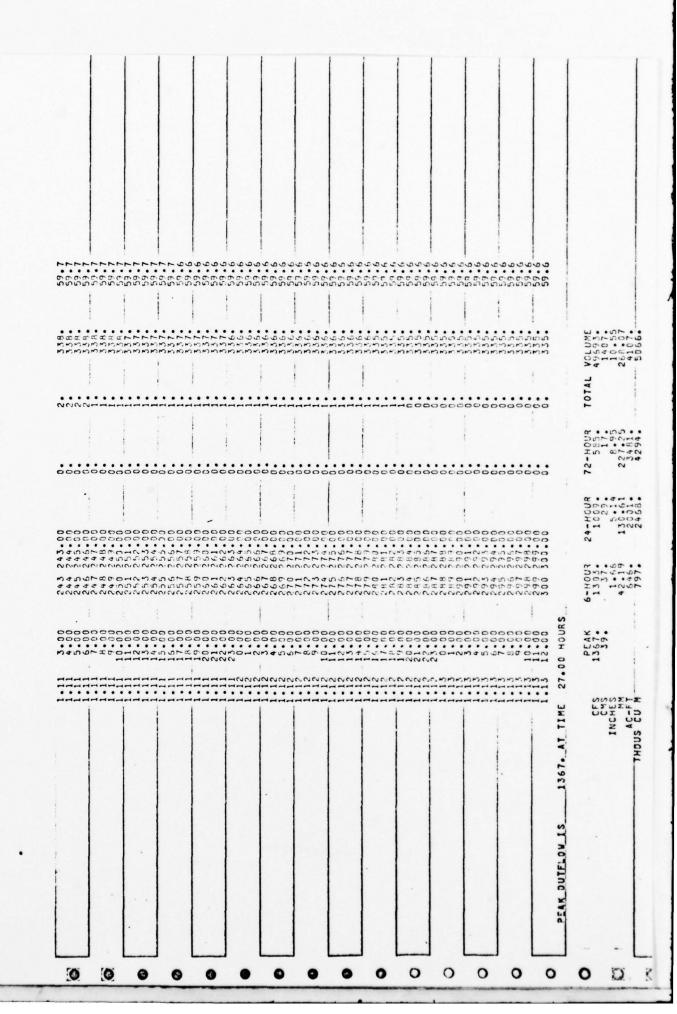
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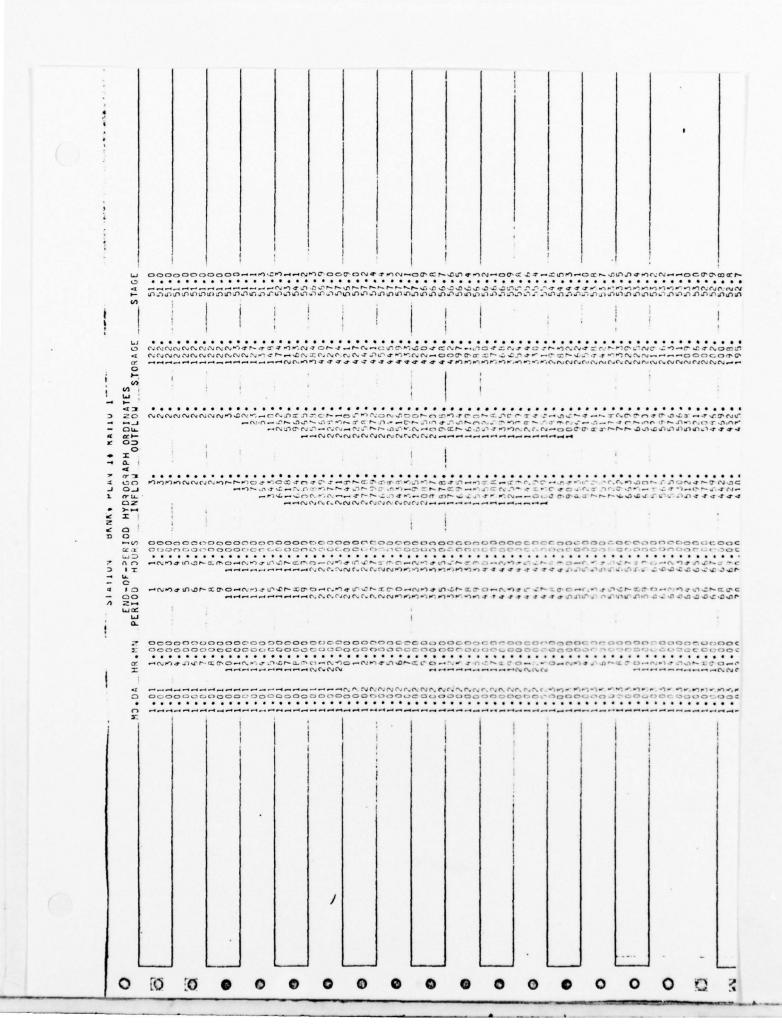
2812.03) 21.45 VOLUME 993110. 2812. 521.09 535.73 2000 VOLUME 149650 10050 267085 50620 annonnonnonnonnonnonnon TOTAL TOTAL RTIO 72-HOUR 1277-19-53 496-12 9375-PLAN 1. CENT FOR 6-HOUR 2 849. 3 81. 1412. 1742. STA AT HYDROGRAPH PEAK 2957. 84. 00000000000000000000000000 THOUS THOUS 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 C 0

MANAGER BENEFING

 $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{v}}$  THE COLUMN TO COLUMN 



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L					COMBINE	COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS	SHC			-			
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•			ISTAG	ICOMP	IECON	ITAPE	JPLT	2 A C D	I NAME 1	ISTAGE	IAUTO		
			SUM OF	2 HYDRO	HYDROGRAPHS AT	TAUN T	PLAN 1	RTIO 1					
•		CFS		PEAK 6		24-HOUR 2100.	72-H0U3	TOTAL					
		INCHES			1 87	59. 6.01 152.70	241.53		2527				
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0	STAGE \$1.00	52.00	S	53.00	54.00			26.00	S.	57.00	58.00	29.00	60.00
	1775.00	1880.00	530	00.0	927.00	i	1250.00	1310.00	139	1398.00	1500.00	1580.00	1633-00
	SURFACE AREA=	39		78.									
	CAPACITY=	0. 122		639.									
	ELEVATION= 4	42. 51	-	•09									
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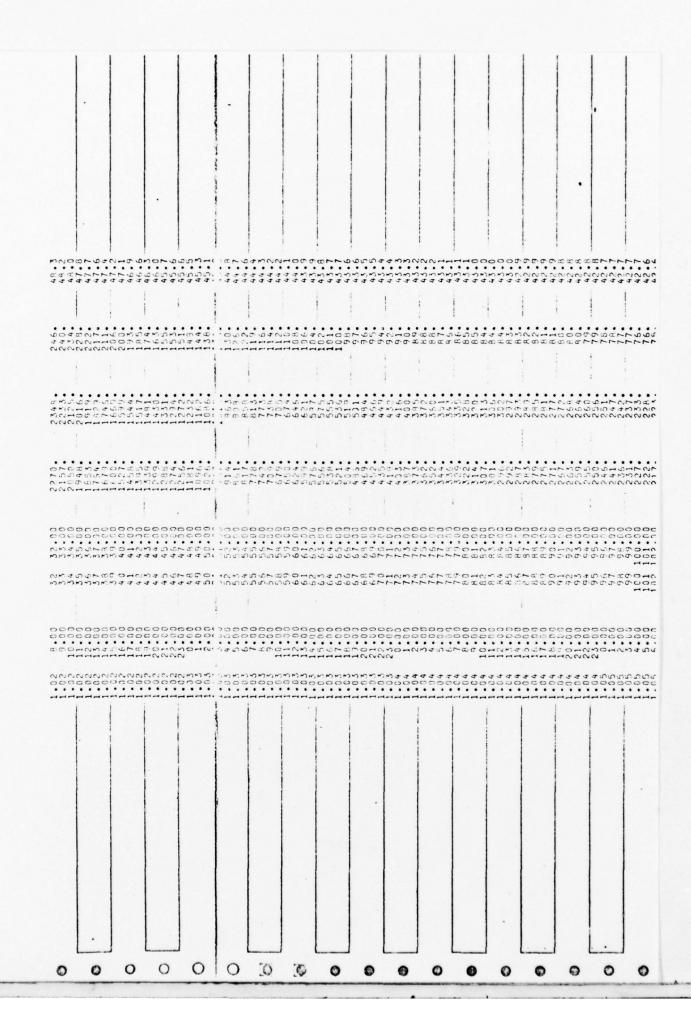


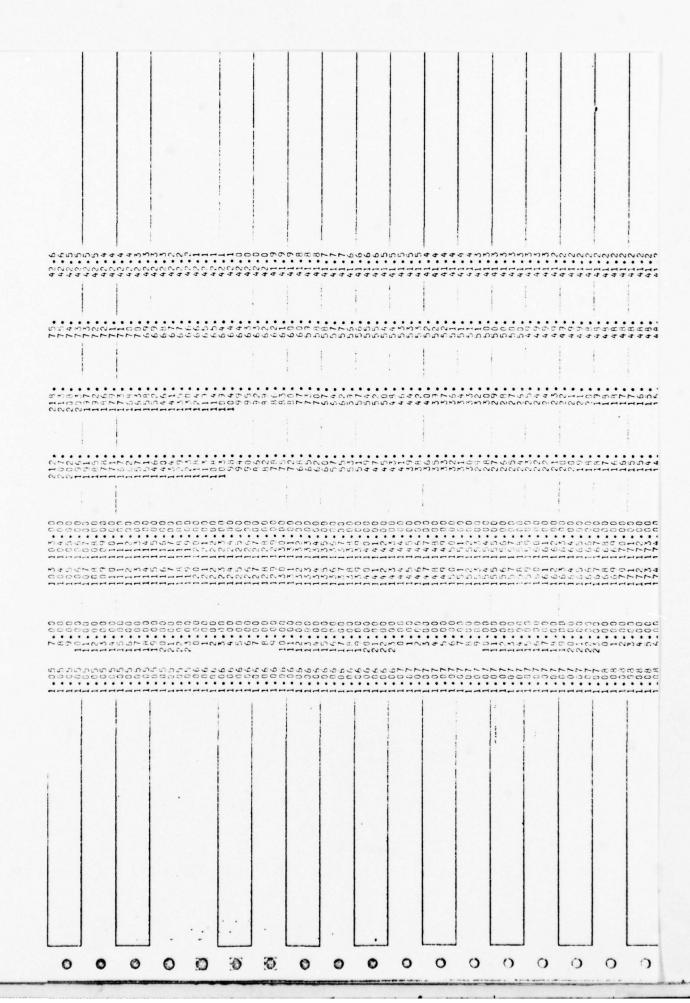
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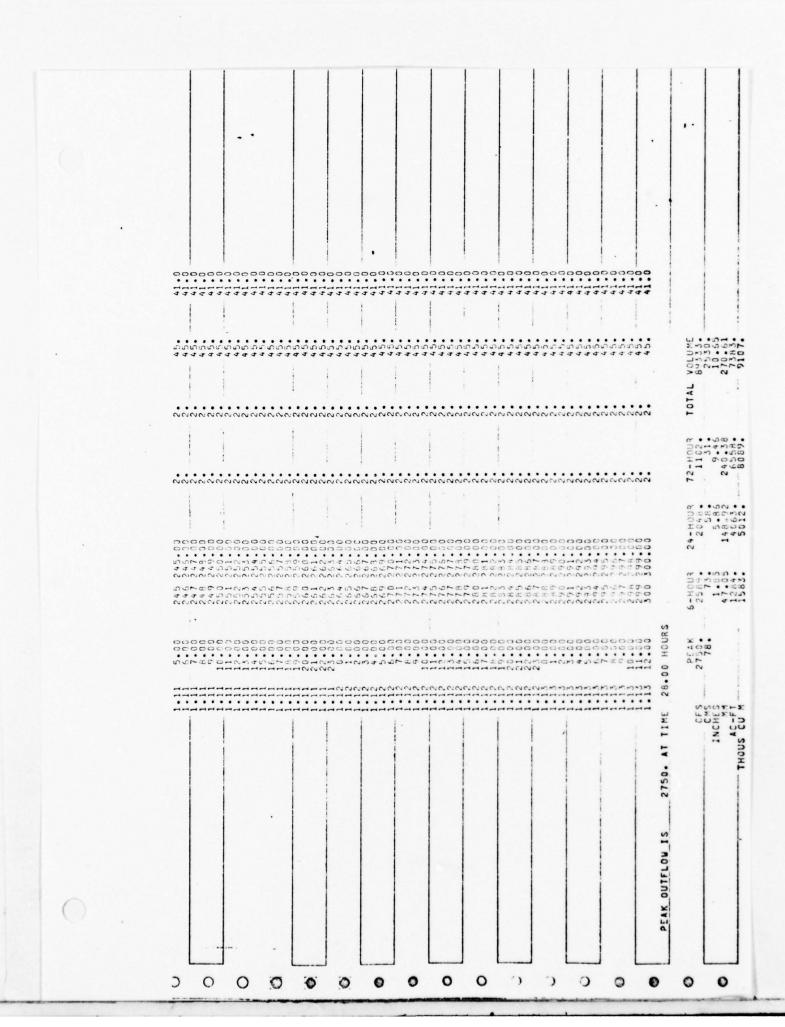
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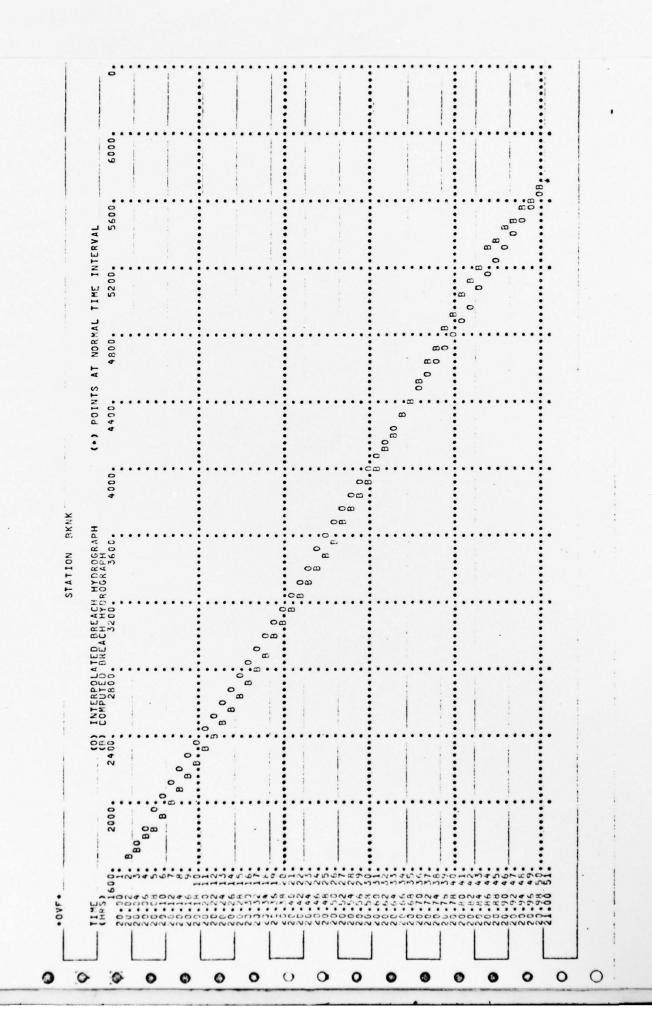
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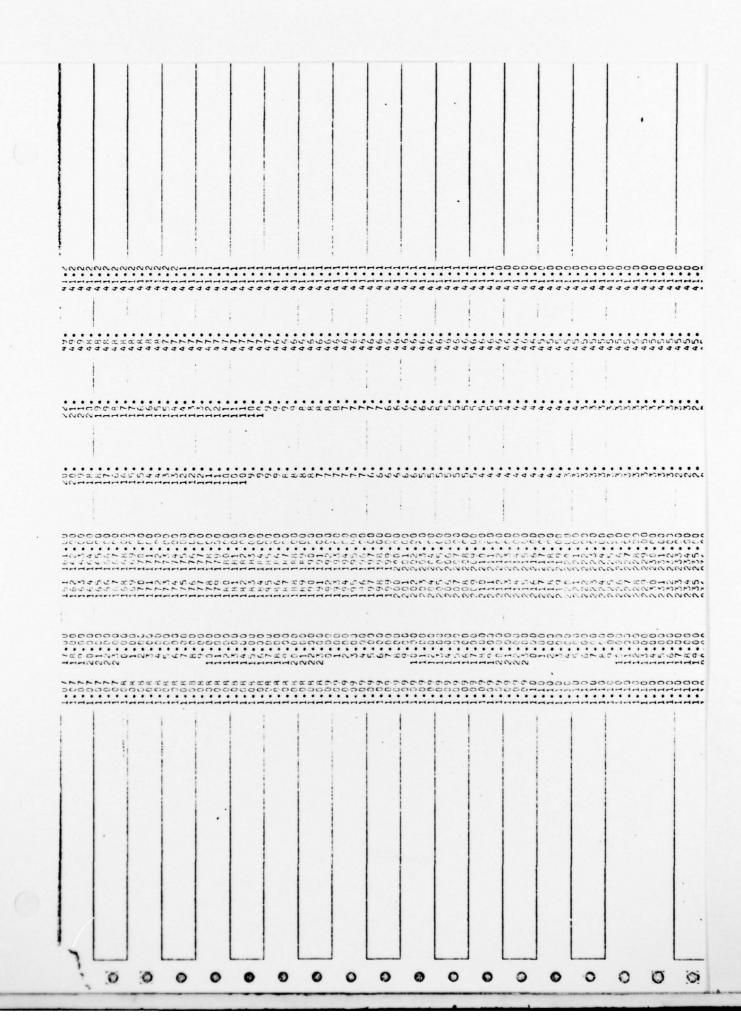


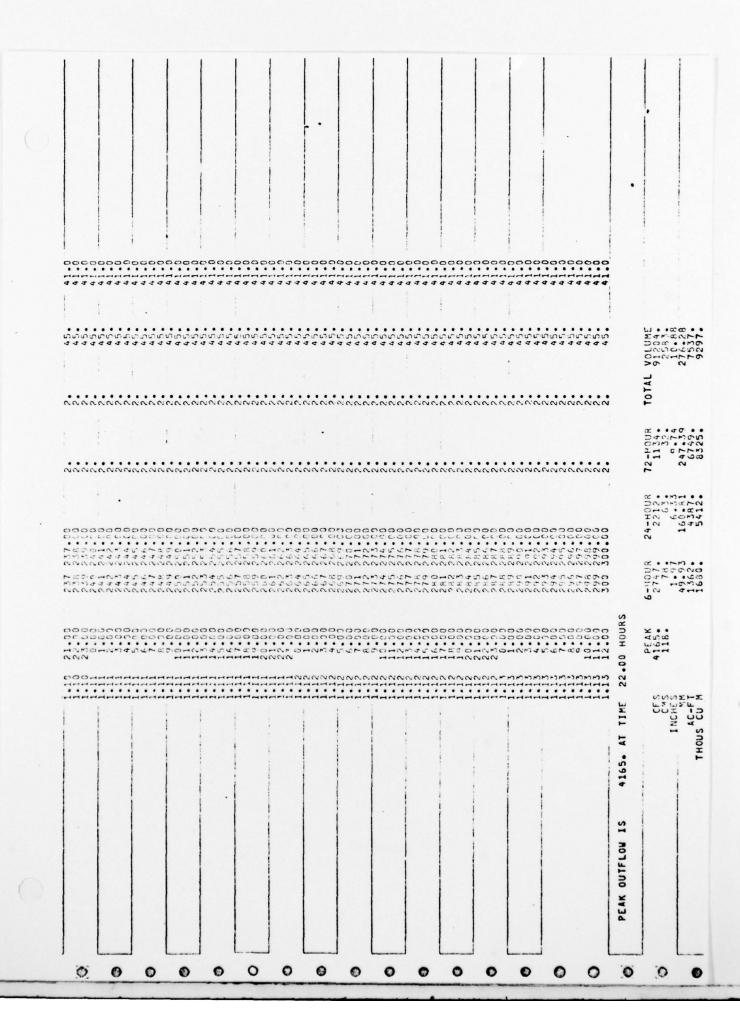
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## SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

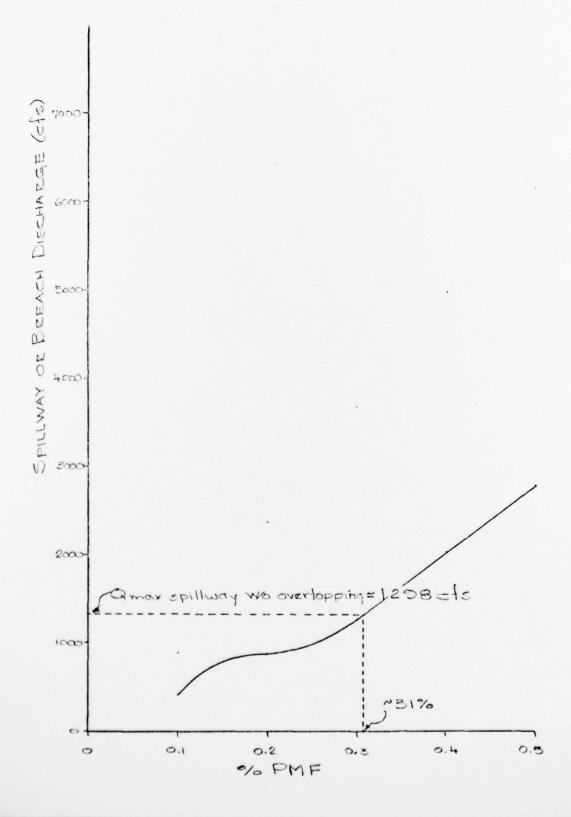
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Project BREAKNECK DAM #132 Made By EAW Date APR 19,1979

% PMF PASSED THROUGH SPILLWAY Chkd By Date \_\_\_\_



STORCH ENGINEERS  Project BREAKNEC	K DAM Time (Lake Pine-	Made By <u>EAW</u> Da	of ateate
WATER SURFACE ELEV. IN LAKE PINE VS. STORM TIME (DOWNSTREAM FROM! BREAKNECK DAM)  OVERTOPPING AT BREAKNECK DAM  BREACH AT BREAKNECK DAM  A	HANGE DUE TO A TEREAKNECK TELEV HOMES TIME (EL.48.0)	THAT LAKE PINE DAM DOES AS NOT BREACH, CONCERNATIVE DOWNSTREAM STAGE.	5 10 15 20 25 30 Story Time (HZS)
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APPENDIX 5

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11. The following plan, section and detail drawings prepared by Albert C. Jones, PE: Plan View and Section, Breakneck Dam (no date) Approved February 3, 1941. Detail and Section Views, Proposed Reinforced Concrete Strut (no date) Approved February 3, 1941.

